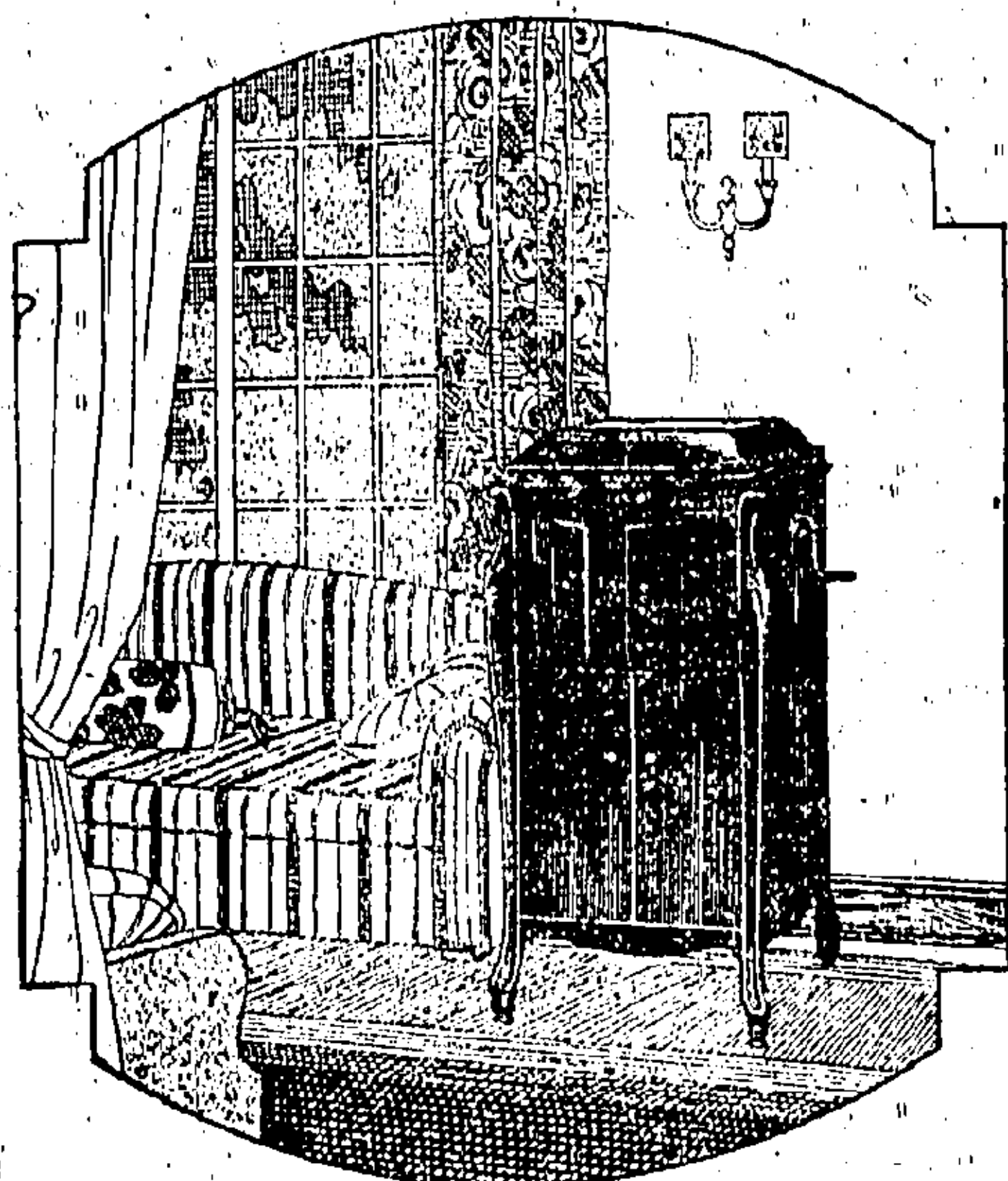


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THE HOUSING BILL PASSES THIRD READING. CONSERVATIVE MOTION REJECTED.

MR. WHEATLEY'S LITTLE JOKE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Amid Labour cheers, Government's Housing Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons.

The Conservative motion for rejection was defeated by 226 to 131 votes. The Bill was then read for the first time in the House of Lords.

NOT SOCIALISM—SORRY!

Mr. John Wheatley, Minister of Health, admitted that the Bill was not Socialism. He was sorry he was not in a position to introduce a socialist measure, but the country was not ready for Socialism! Loud Opposition cheers followed Mr. Wheatley's speech.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

CAUTIOUS CONFIDENCE IS KEYNOTE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Feeling in responsible quarters to-night, as regards the Allied discussions, is describable as one of cautious confidence. It is pointed out that everyone concerned is determined to reach a settlement.

The Conference has already accomplished a great deal. It has virtually finished all the technical work it was called upon to do.

Conversations, regarding the Bankers' attitude, proceeded throughout the day and will continue over the week-end.

Refuting the statement from Paris, published in "Le Temps" to the effect that the British Foreign Office has unofficially instructed Lord d'Abernon, British Ambassador to Berlin, to inform Germany it certainly will be invited to send plenipotentiaries to London, it is declared here that such an invitation could only be dispatched with the authority of the full Conference.

It is not anticipated that the back of the work before the conference will be broken before August 4.

CRICKET AT HOME. FOURTH TEST MATCH TO-DAY.

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS AS SKIPPER.

RESULTS OF COUNTY FIXTURES.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas will captain the England team against the South Africans to-morrow in the fourth test match, to be played at Manchester.

Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, originally selected to captain the side, has announced that under doctor's orders he will not play in to-morrow's test match. He is suffering from a severe blow over the heart received in the Gentlemen-Players match at the Oval early in the month.

RESULTS OF COUNTY FIXTURES.

At Brighton, Warwick defeated Sussex by 5 wickets. Sussex scored 199 and 215 (Wilson 108 not out); Warwick's totals were 264 (Calthorpe 108 not out) and 151 for 5 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare, Middlesex proved victorious over Somerset by an innings and 27. Somerset scored 82 (Allen 7 for 32) and 208 against a Middlesex 1st innings of 317.

At Derby, the match against Gloucestershire resulted in the visitors winning by 9 runs. Scores: Gloucestershire 92 (Cadman 4 for 15) and 161 (Cadman 4 for 36); Derby 87 (Parker 8 for 35) and 157 (Parker 7 for 74).

At Bradford, Yorkshire defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 26.

Yorkshire declared after scoring 248 for the loss of three wickets. Holmes making 118 not out. Glamorgan replied with 116 and 106.

At Leicester, the match against Kent gave the visitors victory by 298 runs. Kent made 222 (Skelding 7 for 57) and 285 for 9 wickets (declared) of which Wooley claimed 141.

Leicester scored 141 (Freeman 6 for 52) and 68 (Freeman 4 for 28).

At Bournemouth, Lancashire led Hampshire on the 1st innings. The scores were: Hampshire 173 and 178 (R. Tyldesley 5 for 37); Lancashire 199 and 89 for the loss of one wicket.

BRAZIL REBELLION.

REBELS IN STRONG POSITION.

(Reuter's Service.)

BUENOS AYRES, July 25.
The impression is daily strengthening that the capture of Sao Paulo may be far off owing to the strength of the rebels' main defences, which are said to have been constructed under the direction of former Italian and German officers. They are described as most formidable, requiring the heaviest artillery to shatter them.

Fighting has resolved itself into trench warfare. The Federal troops' advances are small.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

IMPROVED VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

PRESIDENT AND BETTER TIMES.

Even though a loss of 2,260,484 frs. is shown by the year's accounts, the directors of the Cie des Messageries Maritimes express a certain degree of satisfaction with trading in 1923 in their report issued at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Paris. Conditions are not what they should be, but it is satisfactory to note that fewer of the company's ships have been idle.

The financial year in question, the report reads, has been subject to unfavourable circumstances which have affected all shipping throughout recent years. Nevertheless the volume of business, as compared with that of 1922 shows an improvement. The tonnages laid up in the two years provides a basis of comparison. In 1922 this amounted to 97,000 tons dead weight, in 1923 it was never more than 51,000 tons, and by last November the figure had become 29,000 tons.

RESUMED SERVICES.

To a certain extent the better returns are due to the sale of some of the older units of the fleet, but they are also the consequence of services which had to be suspended at a moment being restarted.

A single service had to be given in place of those which were run separately for the Far East and for Indo-China. These have now been separated once more. Twelve voyages were undertaken in the year for the Far East, and seven for Indo-China. In 1922 only twelve sailings on the double service took place.

Conditions have not yet improved adequately for the Indian commercial service to be re-opened. It is the same in the case of the London-Black Sea service, which cannot become profitable as long as the present state of affairs prevails in Russia and the Near East.

Six occasional voyages have been undertaken in the Mediterranean by the Danube and the Pel-Ho, just as in 1922.

On the other hand, two ships have been engaged over a trial

period on a service opened between Rouen, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Revul, and Riga. Though new services have been inaugurated or old ones have been recommenced on account of conditions appearing more favourable, the fact remains that a good number of these services have not paid. On the other hand, receipts from other sources than the shipping services have not been as great as they might have been.

Definite arrangements have not yet been reached with the Government of Indo-China regarding the colonial service to be maintained. Provisionally, the company has been running the "Oreoque" fortnightly between Saigon and Haiphong, and the Donai, a chartered ship, at the same interval between Saigon and Singapore. In 1923 the company suffered a loss of 1,159,000 frs. from its Madagascar local service. It has cancelled its contract with the local Government, and until another is drawn up is running a restricted coastal service under a provisional agreement protecting it against further financial loss.

NEW STEAMERS.

New steamers of the company include the "Chantilly," "Compiegne," and "Fontainebleau," the building contracts of which were taken over from the Cie des Chargeurs Reunis. The first two are already operating on the Indo-China postal service and the third will do so shortly. The India Ocean service is to receive, after refitting, the ex-German steamer "Sobral," now named the "General Metzinger," which has been bought from Brazil. The "Tye Nern" has been sold for breaking up, whereas the liners laid down at Hamburg and Bremen in accordance with peace treaty conditions are not to be delivered to France, and so, to the Messageries Maritimes. From the time that the Ruhr was occupied, the French were unable to supervise the building of these ships.

M. Felix Roussel, the president of the company, took the opportunity of reviewing present shipping conditions taken as a whole. Since the commencement of 1924, certain events have taken place which lead him to believe that better times are shortly coming. But, he added, account must be taken, when making any prognostication, of the general economic

TALE OF A TIPSTER.

"EDUCATED EVANS" TEACHES HISTORY.

Mr. Edgar Wallace is a keen student of types. In Educated Evans, Mr. Wallace writes amusingly of the racecourse folk who make a precarious living by betting.

"Educated Evans" is a cheerful sporting tipster who eludes all the efforts of a devout inspector at "The Yard" to lure him into meetings of song and praise and almost lives under the watchful eye of "The Miller," a cute and affable detective-sergeant with a weakness for horses and not above exchanging a good turn for a useful tip from his prospective victim.

"That's history," the Educated one would assure his admired clientele, which "included many publicans and the personnel of the Midland Railway Goods Yard."

"History" would be "Lewd-creature Burgla," the celebrated wife of Henry VIII., who tried to poison him by pouring bolton lead into his earhole.

On another occasion it would be "As Looney Fifteenth said to the Black Prince, so called because he's a lord, he swore he wouldn't wash his neck till Gibraltar was taken."

Mr. Wallace gives a taking and occasionally even touching picture of these shiftless-shifty, too, one must say—but genuinely kind-hearted souls who, for all their keen wits, follow the great game so hopelessly. But race-lovers all round the world will enjoy "Educated Evans" tremendously.

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NEW ART OF THE EAST.

THE INFLUENCE OF WEST-ERN TRADITIONS.

The Indian and Burmese pictures at Wembley have a value quite of their own. It is not, as in the Dominions, a case of creating a new art, but of a new art growing up in regions which have probably the oldest artistic traditions in the world. The chief interest to the critic lies in considering how the two art and react on each other. This is especially interesting in the numerous cases where the artists deal with the legends of the East.

It is naturally impossible for the artist here to depart entirely from conventions fixed for centuries; but in many cases Western ideas leave their traces in the general design and the colour schemes. But on the other hand the serene passionless faces and the many-armed divinities are much the same as those which are seen in the ancient art of the East.

Other European ideas. It is in the landscapes that Western influences are the most noticeable, and these are more in evidence in the Bombay section, where the artists also seem to be more interested in modern life. There are a good many landscapes here which might have been the work of European painters, and pictures like Mr. G. V. Durand's spectacular Glory of Pandharipur might have come from an English studio.

The portraits in this section also suggest that the artists have not been trained wholly in the East. In one sense, one of the most interesting pictures in the Exhibition is the view of the Cliff of Chetpaw, by the Burmese, Mr. Ba Nyan, which is the only European subject treated by an Eastern artist and the same painter also sends an allegorical design, Industry in Burma. From internal evidence alone it would be impossible to say that this was the work of an Eastern artist.

Pictures from New Zealand. The pictures from New Zealand at Wembley are, like those from Canada, of more than local interest. The same general considerations apply as in the case of Canada. The pictures exhibited number 87, and they exemplify a considerable variety of styles.

Artists of New Zealand are, apparently extremely fond of the Harbours of Wellington and Lyttelton, which, indeed, have considerable natural beauty. Gwyneth Richardson (No. 9) gives us a pleasant glimpse of Wellington Harbour, Marcus King's Midsummer afternoon, Wellington (No. 27) conveys an excellent impression of torrid heat, and W. Menzies Gibb makes Lyttelton Harbour exceedingly attractive.

Addressing the Association of Conservative Clubs, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., defined the aim of the party as one which sought co-operation and unity in the nation as opposed to the class hatred and disruption for which the Socialists worked.

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Creation Again Licked.

New York is to have next year the "largest building in the world" devoted exclusively to amusement, to take the place of the historic Madison Square Garden, which will be taken down in August, 1925, to make room for an office building. According to Mr. "Tex" Rickard, the sports promoter, who is behind the enterprise, the new structure will be situated on the site of the old tramway sheds in Eighth Avenue, between 49th and 50th Streets, a property which Mr. Rickard and his associates recently bought for \$2,000,000 (£400,000). The new building will cost \$3,000,000 (£600,000). Work upon it will be begun immediately, in the hope of having it completed by October, 1925. There will be an arena 400 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, with a seating capacity of 25,000, or nearly twice that of the Madison Square Garden, which was 14,000. The equipment will include a very large swimming pool, which in winter will be used for hockey contests. It is expected that the building will also be used for circuses, boxing carnivals, the horse show, six-day bicycle races, industrial exhibitions, and political conventions.

London's Rubbish.

No city in the world, probably, observes the old adage "Waste not, want not" more carefully than does London to-day. The saving of valuable constituents from "rubbish" is rapidly becoming an exact science, writes a correspondent of the "Evening News." As a result of constantly improving methods, millions of pounds are now retrieved every year from London's commercial and domestic dustbins. Old photographic films, for instance, are boiled down and, after a certain proportion of silver has been extracted, the residue is used for making patent leather. Thus your shiny shoes or dancing pumps may contain a tiny fragment of a portrait of Pina Negri or Mary Pickford! Old gilt picture frames are carefully collected and taken to the refiners where the gold is peeled off proper treatment. Old mirrors undergo a somewhat similar process. Even when the astute commercial people and thrifty housewives have dealt with their rubbish there still remains 5,000 tons to be cleared away every day on London borough councils. And the borough councils find it profitable business. The 5,000 tons are carted away to the various municipal depots, where the still saleable constituents are extracted. Old tins and other metal articles are pressed into bales and sold to refiners, while vegetable matter is crushed and bought by farmers for fertilizer. When the rubbish has been subjected to all the treatment which modern ingenuity can devise, there still remain enormous quantities for which no further use can at present be found. This is either transported to outlying areas and burned or taken down the Thames in barges and dumped into the sea.

The French Teacher.

The French teacher is probably the most hardworked official in the world, partly because of the high standard demanded of him or her and partly because of the conditions under which she works (says the "Manchester Guardian"). For one thing, a teacher is supposed to have the airs of a teacher. In the case of women, this means that the old idea of convent instruction has set up for lay teachers an unimpaired standard of dress and demeanour which resembles that obtaining in "Jane Eyre" or "Villette." For another there are still greater difficulties between religious and lay education than was the case before the war, and finally, modern ideas of co-education, exercise, freedom, are still regarded by the majority of the French with the darkest suspicion. A teacher has to be either remarkably disinterested or remarkably hard put to it before she enters upon an educational career. More often than not, however, disinterestedness carries the day and teachers themselves are among those who give most time and trouble to reforms in the educational system. At a recent conference of heads of schools of both sexes the discussion

turned on so adjusting the present system of the primary schools as to give the children opportunities of becoming more than mere unskilled workmen. It was resolved that efforts should be made to improve the curriculum so that the children should no longer "be deprived of the joys of initiative," and their school career should fit them, where possible, to enter the ranks of the skilled artisan. To this end developments should be undertaken to link up the primary schools directly with after-school classes, both theoretic and manual, thus bridging the gap between the most elementary education and the apprenticeship system. This resolution is largely due to the very inferior education received by French children in some of the country districts—an education which has resulted so far in an unusually large number of illiterates. This is frequently lost sight of owing to the natural intelligence of the Frenchman whether he can read or not.

Heroine of the Riffs.

A London woman, who nurses wounded tribesmen in the Moroccan war zone where Spaniards and Riffs are in conflict. A special correspondent writing in the "Daily Express" from Adzir says she has been in the country for some time and takes a great interest in the welfare of the tribes. She visits the Riffs camp and even the most isolated outposts alone, for she is quite fearless. The tribesmen worship her, and never refer to her in other terms than the Riffs equivalent for "Sister of Mercy," by Allah. Occasionally she gives them gramophone concerts which the tribesmen greatly appreciate. He little stock of records are all English songs, and it is sometimes startling to hear an old and familiar tune in this desolate country. The tribesmen show their appreciation in a hundred and one little ways, running into the water waist deep to help her ashore when she returns from a rowing-boat excursion, bringing her some rare and imported delicacy, or voluntarily incurring her when she goes shooting.

Fortune Awaits Owner.

News of the discovery in the attic of the house of Mrs. Boshoff, an old resident of Philippopolis, Orange Free State, South Africa, of the will of Mrs. Sarah Mullins has caused a flutter in several Bath households, says a home paper. It is stated that the will may prove the missing link to establishing the succession to enormous West-end, Somerset and Devon estates now in Chancery and said to be worth a million sterling. Mrs. Mullins is believed to have been a descendant of a Mr. Kebby, who inherited big Somerset estates from William Hayman, who died in 1730. Mr. Edward Howard Kebby, of Hampton View, Fairfield Park, Bath, interviewed recently said there was a great amount of his family's property in Chancery. The Kebby's, he said, had much property in Somerset and Devon, and the family is related to the Marquis of Bute, the Duke of Norfolk, the late Sir Redvers Buller, and the late Sir Stafford Howard, of Thornbury Castle. Mr. Francis George Kebby, doorkeeper at the Beau Nash Picture House, Bath, believes himself to be financially interested in the discovery.

Premier's Holiday.

Wonderful scenes of enthusiasm marked Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's arrival at his native Lissiemouth on June 7.

The Premier, who was accompanied by Miss Isabel MacDonald, his son Alistair, and Lord Thom-

GOLFING WITH DUKE.

PROTEST MADE AT A COLLIERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. D. B. Jones, of Merthyr Tydfil, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemmen, Boilermakers, and Mechanics, in London recently, lamented what he described as "the tragic failure of trade union leaders who claim the ability to lead their people to the promised Canaan."

"I must yield to temptation of criticising a one-time fiery representative of the proletariat, who has been falling over himself to play golf with a real live Duke," he continued. "Not that I object to the man playing golf with the Duke. What I do object to is the hypocrisy of the whole thing. One of the most damnable features in public life is the hypocrisy of public representatives, and we are paying a heavy price in permitting this to go on without some protest."

Those who had spent their political life in the Labour and Socialist movement had a right to protest against the sorry figure which the Labour Party had cut in the House of Commons recently, he said. It was a fallacy, dearly embraced by a very large number of the community, that once the Labour Party was in power the millennium had arrived. The problems were greater than it was possible for any political party to solve.

He was convinced that the Christian solution was the only solution of our social and economic troubles. There was a day coming when trade union leaders would not be afraid to state that in public many had believed it for years. Unless they put a high ethical conception on their obligations and duties, he saw no hope. There was something infinitely higher and nobler in a trade union movement than mere wages.

son, the Air Minister, was met at the station by a large crowd, who cheered vociferously. The new baronet, Sir Alexander Grant, was on the platform.

Sirens hooted loudly in the harbour, and flags flew from every window. On behalf of the community Provost Anderson extended a "welcome," and in reply Mr. MacDonald said he had never made a speech under more trying circumstances.

It was all very well to speak to people who did not know him, but to address people who knew him only too well was no easy job. If anything that had been done to him would give his old friends and neighbours pleasure, then it added very much to the pleasure it had given him.

The crowd then dragged Mr. MacDonald's car by ropes to the hillocks, where, in the course of a happy speech, the Premier said there were no Prime Ministers in Lissiemouth. He only felt he was a grown up Lissie loon. They had done something for the fisher men by giving them a loan, and he hoped that when he returned in August they would be prospering. Before that time he hoped to have "good fishing" for the country.

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NOTICE OF CALL.

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the
Nominal Value of \$10 each,
(\$5 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per
Share on each of the 49,000 shares
allotted on the 19th day of May,
1923, has been made by the Company,
and that such call will be payable to
the Company's Bankers, The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation in Hongkong on or
before the 15th day of August 1924.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 7th to
14th August 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for
Round Trips during the
months of July to September, from
Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) and return, calling at
Swatow and Amoy on both the
upward and downward voyage,
by the Company's new, fast, well
appointed steamer "Hai Ning" at
the reduced rate of \$50 for the
round voyage, including Meals
while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be
available for return only by this
steamer, either by the voyage for
which it is issued or by her
following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48
hours.
The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days
and the steamer will leave
Hongkong from the Company's
Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at
daylight on her return (Weather
permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch
will convey passengers from
Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow
City, if required.

For further particulars and
dates of sailing—

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General Managers.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
seventy five cents per share
has been declared and will be
payable on and after WEDNES-
DAY, the 20th August, when
Dividend Warrants may be
obtained upon application at the
offices of the Company.

The Share Registers of the
Company will be closed from
Wednesday, 6th August, to
Tuesday, 19th August, 1924, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that
the lists for next season's sub-
scription griffins will close on the
31st July.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1924

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NIGHT (Saturday) the 26th inst.
Commencing at 9 o'clock Sharp—
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Admission—
Members and H.M. Services 50 cts.
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Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two
Dollars per share for the six
months ending 30th June 1924 will
be payable on THURSDAY, August
14th on which date Dividend Warrants
may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office, 11 Queen's
Road Central.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from FRIDAY
the 1st to WEDNESDAY the 13th
August (both days inclusive), during
which period no transfer of shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
HOTELS, LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVIDEND
has been declared in respect of the
financial year ending on the 31st
December, 1924, and will be payable
on MONDAY, the 18th August 1924,
as to SIXTY (60) Cents per share
on the OLD SHARES, and as to
FIFTEEN (15) Cents per share on the
NEW SHARES (1924 ISSUES),
UPON WHICH \$5 PER SHARE
WAS PAID ON THE 31st MARCH,
1924.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 11th to
the 16th August, 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1924.

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from Asthma, Ca-
teritis, Colds and
ordinary Coughs.
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druggists.

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stand the climatic conditions of
semi-tropical countries and
is the Battery that will give
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its reputation is world-wide.

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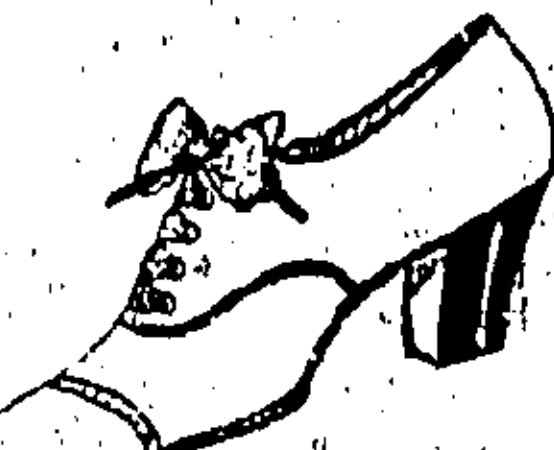
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Headmaster.

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Home through annual payments, as small
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FIRST YEAR FREE USE OF LAND

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Gravel, No. 4 for Kidney Disease, No. 5 for
Bladder Disease, No. 6 for Prostate Disease, No. 7 for
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15 & 17, Queen's Road East (Opposite Daibutsu's)

NEW CARS FOR SALE & HIRE

Telephone C. 4006.

Expert Repairers, Painters and Overhaulers.
Cushion and Seat-Cover Manufacturers.
Top Rebuilders

Prompt Service at Moderate Prices.

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J. H. TANG,
Secretary.

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MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

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AERATED WATERS.

In view of the prevailing epidemic of TYPHOID, we take this opportunity to reassure our customers and the public generally of the absolute purity of our Aerated Waters.

All water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is scientifically treated, and tested.

Our machinery and plant embodies all the latest scientific improvements, and the most hygienic methods and safeguards are employed in every detail of manufacture.

At no point during the entire process of manufacture is contamination in any way possible. At the present time all possible EXTRA precautions are being taken, and we can guarantee that all Aerated Waters as they leave our Factory are absolutely pure.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
Aerated Water Manufacturers,
Established 1841

Hongkong, 25th July 1924.

Powell Ltd.
12 Des Voeux Rd. C.

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LADIES' SHOES

Commences SATURDAY, July 26th.

The whole of our Stock has been greatly reduced, in many styles below cost.

This stock must be cleared to make room for Autumn deliveries.

HOO CHEONG WO & CO.,
Established 1881. 51-52, Connaught Road Central.
Shipchangers, Hardware Merchants and General Store-keepers.
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for ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE AND STORES

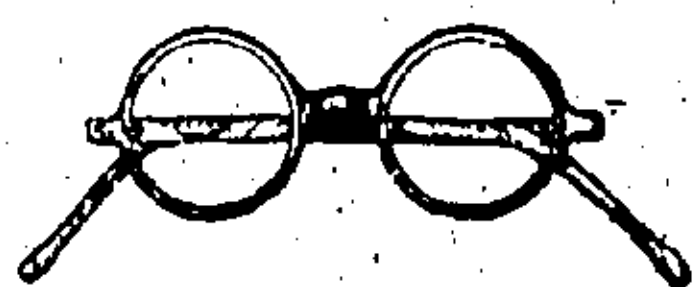
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Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.



N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European Optician.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1924.

SOCIAL EVIL AGAIN.

Naturally reluctant though we are to touch upon an unsavoury topic like the social evil again, we cannot forever, in view of the very grave issues involved, to make a few remarks about the movement now afoot in Manila to have the "red light" district removed there, the more since the reasons for this movement have a very strong lesson for Hongkong. According to Manila papers just received, a municipal ordinance has been submitted creating a zone within the city limits which shall be dedicated to the exclusive use of bars, saloons, etc., "and for other purposes." The author of the draft states that since the closing of the red light district, vice has increased not only in Hongkong but also in the neighbourhood. Especially is this the case in the poorer districts where

"the corrupt influence has been so acute that one can hardly distinguish a real home from a house of ill-repute." Accordingly the police, medical and sanitary authorities are all insisting that the present situation be remedied, and "since it is physically impossible to do away with the evil," the proposed ordinance provides for its regulation in a defined district far from the public, "as a preventive and prophylactic measure." The first provision of the ordinance authorizes the mayor to create the zone, the second to require that buildings, parks, streets, etc. shall conform with the city engineer's plans, and the third to put the new law into effect as soon as the ordinance is approved. Evidently Manila feels that drastic measures are needed to cope with the evil and that they should be enforced without delay. Taken alone Manila's experience would be instructive enough for Hongkong, but coupled with Singapore's lesson it amounts to the gravest warning Hongkong has to-day conducts its social evil, as

we have emphasized all along, with exemplary propriety, but if uninformed meddling is to be allowed to take its course, the serious consequences are only too patent. Accordingly before that advisory committee which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed drafts its report let us hope the terrible lessons of Singapore and Manila will have been brought under its notice.

Racing in Hongkong.

Varying estimates have been made as to when Macao's race-course will be ready and then, at what intervals race-days will be held. This year has seen many pleasing innovations in the Hongkong turf-world, such as extra meetings in the place of symphonies, and the abolition of "stunt" events. With more horse-flesh coming South for the new race-course, it may be possible for a regular autumn meeting to be held next year. Friendly competition from our sister Colony Macao would add to the support needed to justify an autumn meeting. It is also possible that more ponies may be kept in Hongkong to run for the Macao prizes. Putting two and two together, it does not require very much optimism to visualise an autumn three-days meeting in Hongkong, on the lines of an annual meeting in February, with Shanghai enthusiasts coming down to produce more excitement. The one difficulty is the avoidance of the clashing of dates. What would seem feasible is an annual autumn meeting in Hongkong after the Shanghai meetings.

Cricket Giants.

The oft-repeated jeremiads of middle-aged sportsmen, who feelingly declare "that first-class cricket is not what it was," has called forth a spirited defence of modern cricket from the pen of Sir Home Gordon. Bart., whose views should prove of interest in local cricket circles. Sir Home claims that if cricket in any branches is less excellent than it was, it can only be in batting and bowling. So it is worth recalling what that superb master, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanganagar, said: "Batting is always only just superior to the bowling it has to meet. Therefore the better the bowling the better will be the batting. The stars of the batting firmament were in the days of the giants of bowling."

The more lovers of cricket think over this statement, the more they will be convinced of its truth. We lost the last rubber of Test Matches in England because our batsmen could not play the Australian fast bowlers. Why? Because we had not fast bowlers of our own to pit against our batsmen. The extra nip of pace from Messrs. Macdonald and Gregory was too much for our cricketers as was seen by the exhibition England gave at Nottingham.

Few will dispute that England still possesses excellent batsmen and fairly useful bowlers. What is lacking is great personalities. There is only one in England to-day—Hobbs, and he has never been quite the bat he was since his operation for appendicitis. Personality is a wonderful asset in cricket; not only has it a magical effect on the spectators, but also on players of the opposing side. The greatest of all personalities any of us have ever seen was that of Dr. W. G. Grace. To the younger generation, who never watched him play, it is difficult to give any word-picture of the champion. Whoever else might be in the match, "the Old Man" as he was affectionately called—was the dominating individual. He was the most appreciative judge of the merits of other cricketers, the best of fathers and husbands, and in his day he was as much a household name as Gladstone or Roberts.

"Ranji" is placed as the nearest personality to W. G. by Sir Home, who adds that the Indian Prince has himself confessed that he only began where W. G. ended. The man who has done most for cricket in various parts of the world, is Lord Hawke. The one that Lord Hawke has always looked up to is Lord Harris. He looms a stern, dominant figure over the last fifty years of cricket. Lord Harris is the Michael of all the cricketers' angels.

Of the next generation the amateur who has exercised the most influence behind the scenes, this one whose tact as a peace-maker has healed so many disputes, is H. D. G. Leveson-Gower. In the eventful struggle of Test Matches, the personality of F. S. Jackson will ever seem dominant. The genius of his individuality is shown in the fact that he alone has a greater average in Test Matches than in the rest of his

distinguished career as a cricketer. Stirring, keen, as desperately strong in individuality as in prowess was S. M. J. Woods. A big-hearted, big cricketer. Terrific in his punishing powers was "the cracker," Gilbert Jessop, who always said the best bowling was the easiest to hit. Of the professionals George Hirst possessed the biggest personality, as cheery as Patsy Hendren to-day, but with "more punch" in him. Poor George Lohmann was the typical Englishman, keen, clever, incisive in every department, desperately vitalized as is the case with those doomed to be short-lived. We all have a kindly memory of Johnny Briggs.

LIVING IT DOWN.

In a century-old English paper the other day we came across the articles of a Benefit Society in the West End of London. In the clause relating to persons disqualified from membership appears: "No lawyer, or lawyer's clerk, or any other of dangerous artificers." There is, of course, nothing remarkable about that. The really surprising thing is that in the time which has since elapsed these dangerous artificers have continued to allay the suspicions of their fellows.

The London "Daily News" tells a good story. In a district in British East Africa a doctor acts as understudy to the magistrate. Both having broken the law by riding at night without a light, they agreed that each should be summoned before the other. The magistrate, taking precedence, tried the doctor and fined him five rupees. Then the doctor tried the magistrate and fined him fifty rupees. He justified the heavy penalty by remarking: "This is the second case of the kind to-day. Obviously this offence is becoming far too common."

The Admiralty's exhibition at Wembley is worthy of a prolonged study. Those who wish to know how Trafalgar was actually won can see a wonderful reproduction of this great sea victory. Jutland, which was fought over an area of several thousand miles, is too vast to present in a bird's eye view, but there are most interesting and instructive reproductions of other famous and historic sea battles. The historical section is enriched with marvellous and priceless engravings, many of which have been loaned by Mr. A. C. H. Macpherson from his wonderful collection of maritime prints, upwards of 7000 in number, which form a complete pictorial maritime history, not merely of England, but of the world.

Both in its magnitude and in the world's history, in range, speed of fire, and explosive power of their projectiles such guns were never before known, while submarines, gas, and bombing aeroplanes were terrors new to warfare. But gunfire was a legitimate risk of war, gas sometimes recoiled upon those who discharged it, and aerial bombs often missed their marks unless aimed from suicidally low. For the threatened horrors of the next war there is no mitigation; and from them it appears there will be no escape. Recently we were told of an electrical ray by means of which armies may be destroyed in a few instants; while yesterday's cables bring news of an aerial torpedo which, it is suggested, may be directed by wireless from great distances for the destruction of objectives, however large. It is useless to debate which of these is the more infernal contrivance, but either dwarfs into insignificance all the frightfulness of the last international upheaval. How long is civilisation to stand an idle and powerless spectator while what should be beneficent science is prostituted for the fashioning of such instruments for its destruction?

The statement that "there is no car in existence which cannot be criticised in one or more respects," provokes a "Daily Chronicle" writer into verse as follows:—

The very last word in construction
Is "Clipper's" six-cylinder
Unrivalled in breathing and suction,
With brakes that can bark and bite;
The coachwork is simply luxurious,
But one thing unmissable—
And renders me ruddily furious—
The note of the horn!
Miss Flapper's two-seater is thrilling,
More tricks than a bronco it plays.

And when she is graciously willing
I test it, and lavishly praise:
It runs like a hare in all weathers,
And answers a touch of the hand,
But its whim of collecting hens' feathers
I can't understand!
—A. W. in the "Daily Chronicle."

Major-General Sir Hugh McDermott, of Wills, 5, Carlow-place, Grosvenor-square, W., formerly Conservative M.P. for North Antrim, one of the leading figures in Irish turf circles, £84,038. Sir Charles Henry Gibbs, of St. Saviour's-road, Brixton-hill, S.W., retired insurance assessor, former Mayor of Lambeth, left £1,000 to his housekeeper at the time of his death and £25 to each clerk at Messrs. Price and Gibbs, £38,991. Mrs. Sarah Freeman Cohen, of St. John's Wood-road, N.W., directed that a Prayer Book be longed to her little daughter Florence and a shawl made by her should be buried in her coffin, £30,381. Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Archibald Simpson-Baskie, late R.A., of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W., a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. W. N. Middleton and Co., who died while addressing a shareholders' meeting, left to his daughter Evelyn a piece of the holy carpet of Mecca given him by the King of Hedjaz, £25,040. Mrs. Julia Mary Ady, of St. Margaret's-road, Oxford, formerly of Ockham, Surrey, writer of historical memoirs, £21,612. Mr. William Rea Edwards, of Eliot-vale, Blackheath, S. E., £12,271.

A clergyman and NOT EVEN one of his parishioners were playing a round of golf, and the former was being very severely defeated. As they returned to the clubhouse the clergyman was very silent. "Cheer up, vicar," said his opponent brightly, "you're dead out of form, that's all that's the matter with you." The clergyman shook his head. "No," he said, "I shall never be able to beat you."

The other laughed. "Oh, well," he said, "you'll win in the end all right. You'll be burying me some day." The clergyman, however, refused to be comforted. "Yes, but even then I'll be your hole."

Current Comment.
(Other People's Stories.)
An author, we are informed, has declared his intention of writing a beginning to "Treasure Island." It is likely enough that the "streak of Puck" in R. L. S. would have wished good luck to him, writes the London "Daily Telegraph." What may have to be said of the result we will not speculate till we see it. The continuator—if that is the right word for one who begins before the beginning—proposes to explain how the treasure came to be buried on the island. To us it does not seem a very hopeful scheme, but we recognise in it the secular desire of man to trace his stories back to earlier generations. To invent family history which would account for heroes being what unfortunately they were is a natural impulse of the imagination. They did it in ancient Greece; the Middle Ages did it with the story of Arthur and the Round Table. There is a tale told of some hapless man who, resolved that nobody should go back beyond his beginning, began an epic on the fall of Troy by recounting the origin of all life from the primeval egg. In our own time ingenious authors have tried to tell us what some of Shakespeare's people were like before he put them into the tragedies. There is ancient authority for the opinion that it is dangerous to walk within the circle Shakespeare traced. But we would not lay down a critical law that an author's plot and characters are sacred, and that no hand but his must write of what went before or came after. Did ever anyone like "Ivanhoe" the worse because Thackeray continued it? Does anyone wish the continuation had not been written? Flaubert pretended that "Joseph Andrews" was a sequel to "Pamela." But he only troubled to remember it at the beginning and the end, and it is by its own qualities that "Joseph Andrews" lives. In our own time we have had books continuing the history of some of the families in Dickens to the twentieth century. But it is inevitable that such an enterprise should keep little of the originals but the names. When Thackeray wrote of eighteenth-century Warringtons there was small family likeness between them and the George Warrington of "Pendennis." It does not seem probable that except by way of burlesque much good is to be done by writing first acts or last acts to other people's stories. To genius all things are possible, but genius generally prefers not to borrow unless it can so glorify the borrowed goods as to cancel the debt.

To-day's Poem.

(Dream Tragedies.)
Thou art not always kind, O sleep:
What awful secrets thou dost keep
In store, and oftentimes make us know;
What hero has not fallen low
In sleep before a monster grim,
And whined for mercy unto him:
Knights, constables, and men-at-arms
Have quailed and whined in sleep's alarms.
Thou wert not kind last night to make
Me like a very coward shake—
Shake like a thin red-currant bush
Robbed of its fruit by a strong thrush.
I felt this earth did move; more slow,
And slower yet began to go:
And not a bird was heard to sing,
Men and great beasts were shivering;
All living things knew well that when
This earth stood still, destruction then
Would follow with a mighty crash.
Twas then I broke that awful hush:
E'en as a mother, who does come
Running in haste back to her home,
And looks at once, and lo, the child
She left is gone; and wild
She shrieks and loud—so did I break
With a mad cry that dream and wake
—W. H. Davies.

WEATHER CALENDAR.

JULY 26.
1667. It raining this day all day to our great joy, it having not rained, I think, this month before, so as the ground was everywhere so burned and dry as could be; and no travelling in the road or streets in London for dust.
—Pepys.

VIGIL.

Behaviour is a mirror in which everyone shows his image.
—Goethe.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

July 26.—Coronet Theatre: "Robin Hood."
July 26.—The Star Theatre: "Burglar by Proxy."
July 26.—World Theatre: "Alimony."
July 26.—Queen's Theatre: "Poisoned Paradise."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
July 29.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, leases, belting, anti-corrosive composition, etc., etc., 11.30 a.m.
July 29.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 13.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 6.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Squadron Leader MacLaren has reached Petropavlovsk, an inland town on the Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia.

To-day's Government Gazette announces new parcel post rates for Lithuania, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Tunis.

The Hung Shun Steamship Company, Ltd., is given three months in which to show why it should not be struck off the register and dissolved.

The Italian aviator, Locatelli, left Pisa yesterday morning for London via Marseilles, Lausanne and Rotterdam and will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight to New York.

HOUSES CRASH.

RESULT OF THE HEAVY RAINS.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Continued heavy rain is believed to have been mainly responsible for the total collapse of two houses in Eastern Street shortly after noon yesterday. Fortunately, all the occupants seemed to have been forewarned as they had deserted the buildings before the crash came. There were no casualties although something of a panic occurred in the neighbourhood when the materials came down with a resounding echo and dust filled the street for some minutes.

Each of the two houses—Nos. 86 and 88—comprise four floors; the ground floors are used as shops and the others as tenements. It is stated that the buildings were declared to be dangerous some time before but effective shoring could not be put up in time. [Eastern Street runs straight up the hillside from Des Voeux Road West to the Government Civil Hospital, and the Diocesan Boys' School.]

MOORING BLOCK.

HONGKONG MAN'S INVENTION.

To-day's Government Gazette announces that H.E. the Governor has granted the application of Mr. Charles William Mackenzie, of 7, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, Hongkong, to use and publish in the Colony for a period of nine months from July 24 an invention of "a concrete mooring block," without prejudice to the letters patent to be granted for the said invention.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain and Brevet Major Hyland, M.C., R.E., returned from leave on Monday last.

Captain R. D. Bennett M.C., of the Middlesex Regiment, is now in Shanghai on duty, according to Command Orders.

Departures by the "Taiyo Maru" yesterday included Mr. C. W. Bishop, Mr. W. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wildes, Rev. T. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Brodgen and family.

Mr. G. M. Young left for Shanghai in the "Mantua." Other passengers were Mr. C. G. Mackie, Mr. W. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. W. H. Price, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. L. G. Matthews.

To-day's "Government Gazette" contains the announcement of Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole's appointment as Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate in succession to Comdr. C. W. M. Beckwith, retired.

Capt. W. G. Quinlan returned to the Colony by the "Malwa." Other passengers included Capt. de V. d'Arville, Mr. G. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Mr. L. Plant, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. J. Wall, Mr. F. Ball.

At the preliminary (B.) examination in March, the following naval officers were among those who qualified and have been accepted for specializing in engineering: H. J. B. Grylls (H.M.S. "Durban") and W. T. Hindson (H.M.S. "Hawkins").

Dr. E. P. Minett, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. H. L. Clift, and Surg. Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Hunot, R.N., have been appointed medical officers under the Coroners Ordinance and are authorized to inquire into deaths for the purpose of reporting to the Head of the Sanitary Department.

Mrs. Clift, the wife of Dr. Lechmere Clift, gave her second address, on Missionary work in China, at the Helena May Institute yesterday morning. Mrs. Clift dealt at some length with the missionary work carried on in the Nanning district. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by a discussion as to what the missionary's message means to China.

Capt. T. G. Eldridge, retiring from the Maritime Customs service, was a through passenger on the "Malwa." Other through passengers were Lieut. Godlow Jackson, R.N., Lieut. E. C. House, M.A., J. L. Wilson, Mr. W. N. A. Smalley, Mr. H. J. W. Adamson, Major R. H. Smith, Major and Mrs. D. E. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jackson.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" who has long been associated with the work of the American Board Mission celebrated his 70th birthday recently at Tungchow, surrounded by a throng of friends and well-wishers. Dr. Smith came to China 30 years ago and was first stationed in Tientsin. Later he was in Panchang, Shantung, for many years, and finally moved to Tungchow where he has been during the last decade.

WHERE THE EVIL LIES.

OUR HOUSE SHORTAGE PROBLEM.

MINORITY PROTECTED: MAJORITY FLEECE.

(By "Gai Ming" for the China Mail.)

Not only do Europeans, as a general rule, refrain from making Hongkong their home but there is a considerable percentage of the Chinese who only reside in the Colony temporarily. When they have no further cause for staying this percentage returns to domicile up-country. Because of constant changes, the numbers who receive direct protection from the Rents (Restriction) Ordinance have gradually dwindled, and to-day, only a small minority of house occupiers benefits by the law.

The time has come when the position should be again investigated to provide for the changes that have gradually taken place since the first Rents Bill came into force.

On an average, only a quarter or a fifth of the occupants of a Chinese tenement in Hongkong, comprise the relatives of the principal tenant. If the latter controls a flat which comes under the Rents Ordinance, it is safe to presume that he has stayed on since 1921, and will continue to do so till economic conditions change materially. But his sub-tenants, those who have no "official" relationship with the owner, are not protected as they constantly move in and out and the principal tenant invariably gets a fancy figure for each new sub-tenancy.

In course of time, the number of those protected by law, has decreased appreciably. On the other hand, the ranks of those who have to seek accommodation from principal tenants, have been

swelled to such an extent that they now form the majority of Hongkong tenants.

This means that only a few profit; and these few are in no way restricted as to what they demand for accommodation under their control. Naturally, there have been some flagrant instances of profiteering and abuse by principal tenants.

Normal evolution has now made the Rents Ordinance become what it was not intended to be. By this, it is not inferred that landlords are evading its provisions. But to give relief to the large numbers of sub-tenants some provision ought to be made. If a landlord is prevented by law from getting more than a certain return on a piece of property, there is just as much reason why the principal tenant—who lets out most of the room, piece-meal, to other persons—should not receive more than he pays the landlord.

By all means continue the Rents Ordinance till the local supply of houses equals the demand. But, machinery ought to be put into immediate operation to regulate rents for sub-tenancies. A large staff will be required; but necessity demands it. On the basis of the rentals paid to landlords, legislators or inspectors, or a board—whichever may be preferable—should be able to fix standard rents for cubicles, "palcours," bed-rooms, etc., the occupants of which now suffer hardships because peculiar conditions have almost nullified well-meant legislation.

SHAMEEN STRIKE.

DEADLOCK STILL CONTINUES

SNUB FOR CANTON AGITATORS

Chinese Employees' Appeal.

More and more it is becoming apparent that the Shameen strike is being exploited by anti-foreign agitators for their own ends. Although the deadlock remains, issues in dispute have been relegated to a position of minor importance. All that the council of strike politicians—backed up by their hordes of parasites—now want is to see Shameen starved, or rather inconvenienced, into abject surrender.

That the workers themselves, i.e., domestic and subordinate office employees on Shameen, do not wish to strike is plainly evident from a letter written by the commodore of an old British firm in Shameen to the "China Mail." He says that his house in the Western Suburb of Canton is besieged by employees of the office, of the households of the firm, and his own family. All that they ask is when normal conditions will be restored and for advances on their pay to keep them going as they are spending a good deal while idle. But they dare not venture near the approaches to Shameen for fear of the strikers' pickets.

Hardship For Chinese.

Our informant also writes that Chinese firms who have deposits in European banks with offices in Shameen are inconvenienced because anybody going towards Shameen is met and requested to refrain from intercourse with the settlement no matter how pressing the business may be. Business which formerly went to Shameen is gradually finding its way to Continental firms established in Canton and he predicts that if the "boycott" continues for any length of time, it will be difficult to influence the trade back to old channels.

Advice from Canton last night was to the effect that the coxswains and engineers of steam-launches and motor-boats belonging to Shameen, had not struck although they had been asked to do so. It is no secret that the men are reluctant to "go out" and some of them have frankly admitted to their employers that unless the strike is settled they will have to yield to the inevitable.

Essential Services.

This step is, of course, directed against communication with Shameen from the outside world and, particularly, in respect of food supplies. On inquiry from the Hongkong Naval authorities this morning, it was gathered that no startling news had come through. If the Shameen launches and motor-boats did cease running, the Navy would be prepared to

take steps to maintain essential services between Shameen and steamers with supplies.

From the commodore department of one of the river steamers, a "China Mail" reporter gathered that all the boats had been placed but the coxswains and engineers were against striking, at least till after July 31, which is significant as being pay-day.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., have been informed that the stevedores and coolies at their godowns have ceased work. The coxswains and engineers were due to leave last night. However, no confirmation had been received and it is presumed that the latter have not yet gone on strike.

Work at the godowns of Messrs. Jardine's and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire has ceased. A British gun-boat is standing by to accord the necessary protection and it is also stated, squads of Naval guards and Indian watchmen have been landed for patrol outside the godowns.

Armed guards are on continual duty at the two Shameen bridges where the scene resembles a mild siege. As yet there has been no interference offered to fresh food suppliers in the city who sell to Europeans but the latter have to fetch their purchases themselves.

No stoppage is expected in shipments of cargo from Hongkong to Chinese in Canton as the coolies who work for consignees have not been asked to strike. At the Hongkong wharf of the Steamboat Co., this morning, a notice was exhibited that the "Lungshan" would take on board cargo to-morrow (Sunday).

Christmas Is Coming!

In Canton, the efforts of the strike leaders have not been relaxed. Accommodation is being found for the workers and propaganda continues. A Canton vernacular paper attributes to Colonel Crosse, chairman of the Shameen Municipal Council, a statement that the strike may continue till Christmas, the paper taking this to mean that both sides are prepared to carry on the struggle indefinitely. We give the statement for what it is worth.

BOAT "STOLEN."

OWNER STRANDED ASHORE.

Early this morning, a cargo-boat owner returned to the Colony to make a report that somebody had stolen his boat. He had reason to suspect two of his crew whom he had newly engaged.

His craft was numbered 806V according to the Hongkong registry. At 9 p.m., on Thursday the boat was lying off Lung Ku Tan, not far from Sai Kung, New Territories. On returning from a trip ashore he found that he had been marooned and had to walk back to Hongkong. The spot where the boat was tied up is quite close to Chinese territory and he believes that the culprits must have taken the boat across and disposed of it. The owner's valuation of the boat is \$200.

TO-DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BIRD-CLARKE.

CATHEDRAL CEREMONY.

A wedding of much interest to the local educational world took place at St. John's Cathedral this morning between Reginald Edward Oliver Bird, M.A., headmaster of Ellis Kadoorie School, and Miss Constance Eleanor Clarke, Headmistress of the Belilos Public School for Girls.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Cathedral chaplain, officiated at the ceremony and Mr. Mason was at the organ.

The bride wore a Hamilton lace dress (lent by her mother), draped over primrose champagne, and an ivory crinoline hat. She was given away by Capt. F. L. Brown.

The best man was Mr. R. J. Birbeck.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for the boat which is to take them to Sumatra, the honeymoon being spent at Brastagi.

Amongst those present at the Church were the Hon. Sir Claud and Lady Severn, Mr. G. N. Orrie (Director of Educa-

tion), Mr. and Mrs. G. P. de Martin (Education Department), Mr. A. R. Cavalier (Inspector of Vernacular Schools), Hon. Mr. A. Dyer Ball (Acting Puisne Judge), Mr. R. M. Henderson (Water Authority), Mr. H. A. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Mrs. Stubbings and Mr. B. Tanner (Queen's College), Professor L. Forster (University), Mr. A. Morris (Saiyung School), Mr. C. Mycock Mr. and Mrs. Hewer (Ellis Kadoorie School), Madam Mousson, Mrs. Cotton Mrs. Griffin, Miss Irving, Miss Dyer, Miss Hung and Miss Yim.

A SECOND CEREMONY.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral later in the morning of Mr. Thomas William Carr, overseer of the Public Works Department, and Mrs. Isabelle Thornton who recently arrived in the Colony from Home.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Cathedral Chaplain, officiated. Mr. A. E. Wright, Building Authority, gave the bride away and Mr. M. D. Coupland was "best man."

The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of grey silk morocain and was attended by Miss Enid

VALE!

SEND-OFF FOR POLICE CHIEF.

To the strains of Scotland's bagpipes, a procession marched down from the Central Police Station to the water-front this morning to give a hearty send-off to Chief Inspector Robert MacDonald of the H. K. P., who is returning Home on pension by the P. & O. s.s. "Malwa." A large number of the popular Inspector's colleagues and friends marched down behind the pipes.

Wright, as bridesmaid, who wore a dress of yellow silk.

A reception was subsequently held at Cafe Wiseman. After the happy couple had received the good wishes of their many friends, they left for their honeymoon at Macao.

Amongst those noticed in the Cathedral were the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Director of Public Works, Mr. Colin Sara, Mr. C. B. Robertson, Mr. A. G. W. Tickle, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griegs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watlie and Mr. Patterson.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A FORD.



The Management of the Star Theatre announce that Captain and Miss Wanderwell will appear at the Star Theatre on Thursday next to display their remarkable cinema film "Round the World in a Ford" and to lecture on their experiences.

RIVER STEAMER LAUNCHED.



Photo by Mei Fong.

In the presence of a large gathering last Saturday morning, there was launched from the Taikoo Dockyard slipway the s.s. "Sai On," a vessel built to the order of the Tung On Steamship Company. Like her sister-ship ("Tung On") the "Sai On" is to be engaged in the trade with Canton and will be fitted with wireless as a precaution against pirates.

Block by Nam Sun.

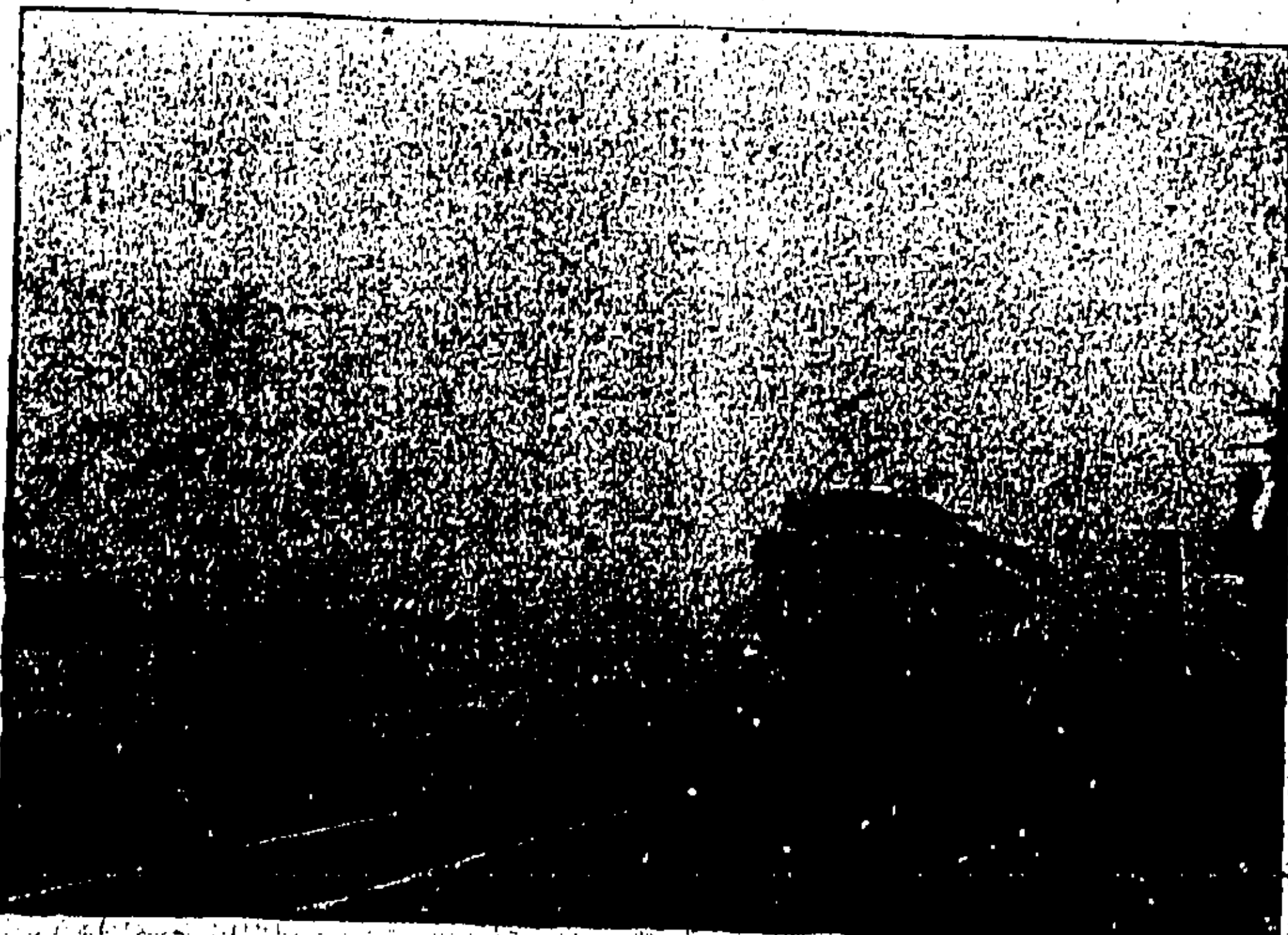


Photo by Mei Fong.

Away she goes! The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. N. S. Brown and as the ship slid gracefully down the ways into the water, the air resounded with the cheers of the onlookers and the noise of Chinese cracker.

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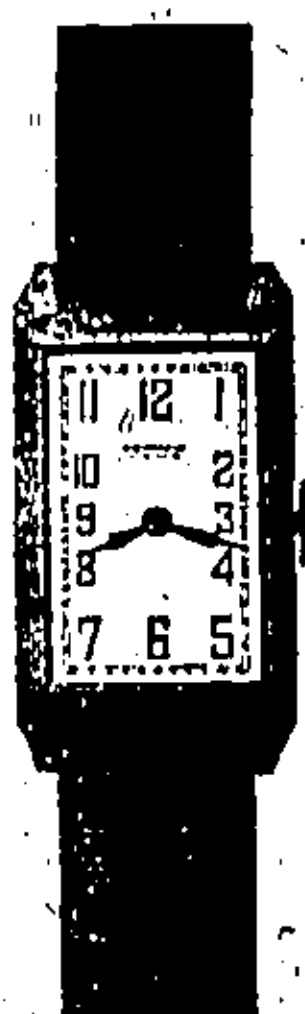
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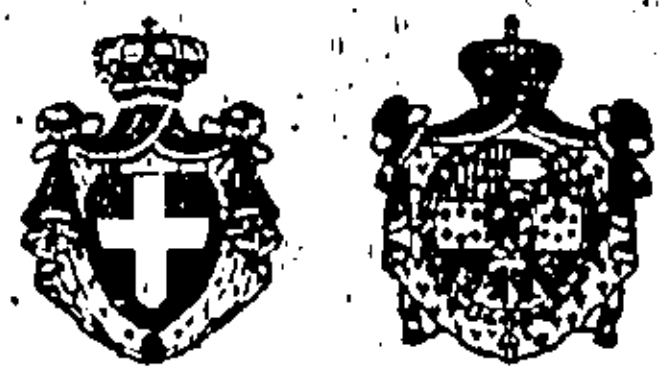
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Mother's heart.

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BUILDS BOUNCING BABIES.

SURPRISE ATTACK.

REVERSE FOR CHAN.

KONGMOON FLOODS SUBSIDE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KONGMOON, July 27.
The Kongmoon Police Commissioner, Li Hoi-wan, has handed his seal over to Li Ngok. The former is going to direct operations at the borders. A traveller from Sunning city states that the Pro-Chans are attempting to attack Pak-sha and Chek-hom and the train cannot reach Taishan, the other end of the line. He also states that had not a surprise attack been sprung upon the Pro-Chans by Cheung Man-fat (one of Hu Sung Chi's generals) when Yan Ping city was in the former's hands, they would have reached Kung-yick, and Yan Ping would not have fallen again under Sun's control. Both parties were flying similar flags, and did not notice each other, until they clashed. Kumchuk, a busy port which has communication with Pak-kai by Hongkong steamers daily, was attacked by a large gang of pirates under Tsan Taai with 7½ cm. guns and machine guns which they stole from the "Kong Taai" recently. They took advantage of the absence of the guards, looking after the dikes. However, after a battle of more than 24 hours, the pirates failed to get in, and went away contenting themselves with booty and captives from the nearby villages.

POSITION AT KOWKONG.
There is unrest at Kowkong, near Kamchuk, owing to continued attacks by pirates at the east of the port, in consequence of which many residents are leaving. The floods are subsiding, though the dikes are still full. During the week we have had continued high winds.

Mr. H. Hillard, Commissioner of Customs, who spent some days in the Peak Hospital, has returned to his post.

TENNIS AND POLO.

GARRISON LEAGUES.

In the Garrison Tennis League, the following fixtures have been arranged for next week:

Monday.—"B" Company, East Surreys, v. Red Wing, East Surreys.

Tuesday.—R.A.O.C. v. R.A.M.C.

Wednesday.—Small Units v. 88 Company, R.G.A.

Thursday.—White Wing, East Surreys, v. "C" Company, East Surreys.

Friday.—Red Wing, East Surreys, v. R.E. "B."

Play to commence at 4 p.m.

WATER POLO.
In the Water Polo League the matches arranged are:

Today.—"C" Company, East Surreys, v. 88 Company, R.G.A.

Monday.—"D" Company, East Surreys, v. "B" Company, East Surreys.

Tuesday.—94 Company, R.G.A., v. White Wing, East Surreys.

Wednesday.—94 Company, R.G.A., v. "C" Company, East Surreys.

Thursday.—White Wing, East Surreys, v. Red Wing, East Surreys.

Friday.—"A" Company, East Surreys, v. White Wing, East Surreys.

Surreys, v. Red Wing, East Surreys, v. 94 Company, R.G.A.

TRANSPORT SINKS.

CHINESE NAVAL BOAT'S MISHAP.

CAUSE STILL UNKNOWN.

Full details are lacking as to the cause of the sinking of the Chinese Naval transport "Kwong Hoi" in the Naval Anchorage at Whampoa, near the approach to Canton harbour.

Canton's harbour authorities have advised Hongkong that the position of the wreck is about mid-channel, in line with the stream, heading S.W. at the junction of French Beach, American Beach and English Beach off Sunchow village, in 26 feet of water L.W.S.

The wreck lies with a list of about 5 degrees to starboard with her main deck awash at L.W. and will be marked by a red flag by day and a red light by night.

[According to the best informed sources the "Kwong Hoi" is a small obsolete vessel resembling a merchant craft, which has been semi-active for years. It belongs to the Cantonese Naval authorities. Ed.—"China Mail."]

ARMY FOOTBALL.

COMING FIXTURES.

MONTAGUE-BATES CUP.

The following matches will be played in the Montague-Bates Challenge Cup Competition during the next week. Kick off at Murray Barracks at 5.30 p.m. each day.

Monday.—No. 11 Platoon (Yellow and Black) v. No. 10 Platoon (Green and Black).

Thursday.—No. 13 Platoon (Plum and Blue) v. No. 2 Platoon (Red and Black).

Friday.—No. 1 Platoon (Blue and White) v. Drums and Signs (Red and White).

STRONG BOYS FEATS.

ABLE TO BREAK A CHAIN WITH HIS TEETH.

Henry Saxon Brown, a nineteen-year-old London boy, showed some wonderful strong man feats to a Lewisham audience recently.

He crushed a firm, rusty-checked apple to pulp between his fingers, drove a nail at one blow from his hand through two thick planks, broke a chain with his teeth, made a horseshoe out of an iron bar 14 inches long, and lastly allowed five men, two trolleys and an anvil a quarter of a ton in weight to pass over boards supported solely by his chest.

Slight in build, he looks much younger than his years. Even in his ceremonial tiger skin his appearance belies his great strength. He attributes his strength to his chest development.

As a boy he was puny, and after his father died of consumption his mother urged him to do chest exercises, which he did with simple, home-made apparatus consisting of a single elastic strand with a metal ring at either end. But his chest muscles alone do not make him keep his title of the World's Strongest Boy. He showed this when he lifted an ounce weight with his ear.

Standing with feet apart, he hardened his muscles, and the ring at the end of the clip, which had pulled the top of his ear down, was at the end of his ear, gradually rose until the ear was upright. He repeated the feat several times; each time his body relaxed the ring fell again.

RESCUE TUG.

TENDERS CALLED FOR.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a rescue tug for the Hongkong Government. The dimensions are:—Length—130' 0" B.P.; breadth—30' 0" moulded; depth—15' 0" moulded.

Full details, plans and specifications may be had on application to the Harbour Master. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

V.R.C.

FETE POSTPONED.

Owing to the unsettled weather, the fete at the V.R.C. swimming bath will not take place to-night. The fixture will be held next Saturday, if weather permits.

ARMY GALA NIGHT.

SPLENDID NONSENSE BY WIRELESS PARTY.

Halt! Who goes there?
Friend with bottle.
Pass, friend—halt bottle.—Army chestnut.

Many old soldiers must have imagined themselves back in the Army last night says a paper from home by the last mail. Revellie, physical jerks, route marches, platoon drill, bugle calls, Army songs—how vividly the 2 L O concert party brought it all back to the ex-soldier.

Someone, belonging to the Roosters must have been a real, sergeant-major at one time, for with barrack-square voice, he conjured up over the wireless for millions of admirers a beautiful picture of the regimental parade ground.

"Old yer leads up, can't yer! All the air-crowns have been picked up by the N.C.O.s before you got 'em."

"Pick 'em up. Let's have that Pavlova effect.
"Surrey! You're not sorry! You're glad. You know you did it on purpose."

"What was in private life, sergeant-major?" said a far-away "bloodshot" voice. "I was a butcher's electrician. I used to cut out the light."

There were many realistic effects on the wireless. Route marches with songs (the original words of which were more or less unprintable), camp scenes, glimpses of the Y.M.C.A. tent, the embarkation muddles, and at last the terrors and jokes of the trenches.

"I'd give my soul for a pint," said a voice between "Jerry's" whistling shells.

"A gentleman's life, my dear Herbert! Who wouldn't be a homber this pleasant spring morning, with God's fresh air and Tickle's jam!"

Then came the sound of hursting shells as interpreted by drums of the Wireless Orchestra.
"Oh, they've got me!" Groans.
"I will sound my own reveille."

"I will play my own tattoo. No more rotten Irish stew."

Then, by way of a change, 2 L O switched us over to the Italian front. So it went on for two hours—two splendid hours of war—and nonsense. It was a gala night for ex-soldiers and their wives, and 2 L O ought to be asked to give the programme an encore—preferably on a Saturday night, when all can listen.

Even on the wireless the sergeant-major scored, for none of us could answer him back.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BETTER BACON

Means

BETTER BREAKFAST

We recommend you to try the following
quality goods which are genuine farm fed—

AYRSHIRE ROLL

STREAKY BACON

BACK BACON

SPECIALLY MILD CURED YORK HAMS

Equal to any!



SOME TOP! Yes, and it's going to last for years—both with skill, tailored with taste, and covered with guaranteed.

PONTOP

You'll be proud of your car with one of our new tops. Price and service will please you.

LET'S TALK TOP!

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Central 3950, A. J. Allison,

33, Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

NEWS AND THE LAW.

AMENDING HONGKONG'S ORDINANCE.

A bill is shortly being introduced into the Legislative Council amending the Telegraphic Messages Ordinance of 1891. This Ordinance provides that when a telegraphic message has been received by any person in the Colony for publication in a newspaper or for circulation to subscribers, no other person shall publish in a newspaper, or in any printed or written communication, the substance thereof or any extract therefrom, until after thirty-six hours from the time of the first publication of the message by the person receiving the same. This provision is defective in three points. In the first place, it does not prohibit the retransmission of such telegraph. In the second place, it is not clear whether the "section" applies to messages received or sent by wireless telegraph. In the third place, it does not apply to messages received or sent by telephone or by wireless telephony.

The opportunity is taken in the new bill to get rid of the distinction between first offences and subsequent offences, and to substitute what is now the standard fine for summary offences, i.e., \$250. The provision that any imprisonment in default shall be without hard labour has been omitted. The whole section has been repealed and re-enacted with amendment.

Clause 6 inserts in section 5 of the principal Ordinance, a reference to wireless telegraphy. The opportunity is taken to substitute the words "telegraph company" for "telegraph office." The term "telegraph company" is defined in section 6 (3) (b).

Clauses 6 and 7 amend section 6 of the principal Ordinance so as to make it apply to wireless telegraphy.

TO KEEP WELL IN THE HEAT

daily bowel regularity is of the first importance, and to ensure this Pinkettes are perfection. A small dose when needed dispels constipation, regulates the liver, banishes bilious attacks, dizziness, sick

PINKETTES

headaches, clears the skin, purifies the breath, also wards off diarrhoea and dysentery. Pinkettes can be had of all chemists, or post free, to gentle the visit from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Knickerbocker Road, Shanghai.

Pinkettes Keep You Well.

ROXOR

COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

CASE AGAINST AMERICAN REMANDED.

The case against Mr. David Belknap Wickersham, an American subject, charged with publishing a false statement in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company Ltd. of which he was the President, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The afternoon was entirely taken up with the further evidence and cross-examination of Mr. C. M. Rohn, a German partner in the firm, of 1 Carnarvon Road.

Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. N. C. Brewer defended.

In answer to Mr. Brewer, witness said that he had never offered to import arms and ammunition concealed in pianos for British firms nor had he tried in any way to smuggle morphine.

Forthcoming Crown land sales include 41,280 sq. ft. at Apila St., Shamshuipo, upset price \$12,840.

On August 1 the sun rises at 5.34 and sets at 7.04. On August 31 it rises at 6.05 and sets at 6.41.

Tenders are being invited for construction of four additional filter beds and contingent works near Lai Chi Kok Pass.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE

BY
PRIVATE TREATY
"THE TOWERS"

No. 20 Broadwood Road, Hongkong. Modern House of six rooms, with all up to date fittings and improvements. Special Chinese Rooms and decorations; ample servants quarters. Two Tennis Courts. In its own grounds overlooking Happy Valley.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.

Trustee

C. E. Warren's Estate.

3, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1924.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of a completely furnished THREE ROOMED FLAT in Kowloon, five minutes from Ferry, with tenancy of flat from end of year, at very reasonable rental. If you are in need of a nicely furnished, comfortable and economical home, this is your chance. Price of furniture and fixtures about \$3500. Apply Box No. 304, c/o "China Mail."

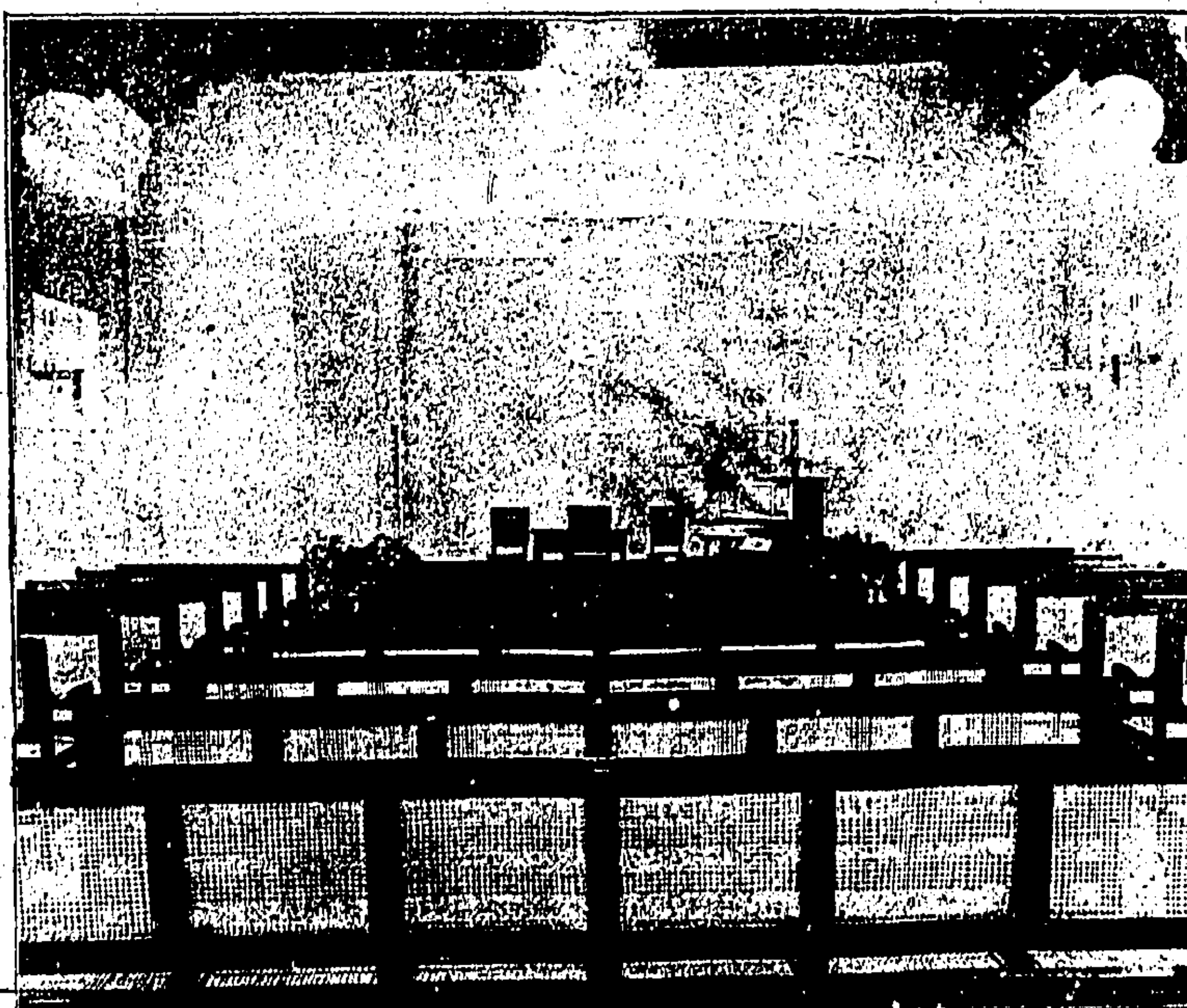


Photo by Mei Fong.

Block by Nam Sun.

The interior of Cheung Chau's new Assembly Hall opened last Saturday afternoon.

LAST
TIME
TO-DAY

THE STAR

5.30
&
9.15

— TO-DAY ONLY —

JACK PICKFORD

— in —

BURGLAR BY PROXY

6 p.m. — SUNDAY — 9.15

CROOKED & THE LEATHER
ALLEY PUSHERS

PROGRAMME FEATURES.

TO-NIGHT.

CORONET—"Robin Hood."

WORLD—"Alimony."

STAR—"Burglar By Proxy."

QUEEN'S—"Poisoned
Paradise."

"ROBIN HOOD."

The Story Of A Great Picture.

It was the last day of the great tournament. To-day was to come the final clash of the champions. The avowed friend of King Richard, the Earl of Huntingdon, was to pit his strength against that of Sir Guy of Gisbourne, the favourite of Prince John, of whom many men were whispering dark things.

Richard sat on the throne. Prince John sat near him, his face wearing a scowl. Countless hundreds awaited the great contest. Sir Guy and the Earl had vanquished all who had dared to ride against each other. The winner was to receive final honours at the hands of Lady Marian, the King's ward, who had been chosen as the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Sir Guy in a note to Lady Marian had declared his love. Secretly she favoured Huntingdon.

A blast from the trumpets and Sir Guy and the Earl were galloping toward each other. A crash. Both had shivered their lances and honours were even. New lances were provided and again they crashed. A moment of silence, then cheer after cheer. Sir Guy had been unhorsed. A message from King Richard summoned Huntingdon to the royal box where he was congratulated by the King and appointed second-in-command of the army which Richard was to lead on the Crusade to the Holy Lands. This done, the Earl knelt before Lady Marian and received the victor's crown.

That night the great banquet was nearing an end. Huntingdon had fallen desperately in love with Lady Marian. They had pledged their troth. In an obscure corner Prince John was conspiring to seize the throne the moment Richard had started on the crusade. Gisbourne, aware of John's plans, was to accompany Richard on the march as third-in-command.

The crusade was under way. Huntingdon had left his esquire, Little John, behind to guard Lady Marian, for he suspected Prince John. Richard had not marched far before the Prince began putting into effect his perfidious plans. Lady Marian dispatched a note to Huntingdon by Little John. Huntingdon decided to return and do what he could to frustrate Prince John. He did not want Richard to know the contents of the note for fear he would abandon the crusade. The King refused permission to return, so the Earl decided to desert. Sir Guy overheard his plans with Little John, and took him prisoner, after wounding him. Huntingdon was brought before Richard, who sentenced him to be imprisoned.

Huntingdon escaped and return-

ed to England. He found his castle burned at the direction of Prince John, and that Lady Marian, in trying to escape from the Prince, had supposedly fallen to death. He swore to return the throne to Richard, and also avenge the death of his betrothed.

He took the name of Robin Hood and gathered about him staunch supporters of King Richard and himself and formed a robber band, making his headquarters in the vast depths of Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood and his band began robbing the rich to give to the poor. The peasants looked upon him as benefactor.

Robin Hood and his band attacked a number of the Prince's men and took away from them gold stolen from the priory of St. Catherine, in lieu of taxes. Robin Hood returned the gold to the priory, and there discovered Lady Marian, who had been in hiding. While together, a spy of Prince John's had seen them and reported to the Prince. After Robin Hood had returned to his forest headquarters, Lady Marian was seized and returned to the castle. Robin Hood set out at once to rescue her.

In the meantime Richard was fighting in the Holy Lands, with Guy of Gisbourne now acting as second-in-command. After an attempt on his life, instigated by Sir Guy, Richard realized his perfidy. A messenger brought the news of Prince John's betrayal, and also the metamorphosis of the Earl of Huntingdon. In disguise Richard hurriedly returned to England and joined Robin Hood's outlaws. There he heard all that had happened and that Robin Hood had gone alone to the castle to rescue Lady Marian. The band, under Richard's leadership, started out to aid Robin Hood.

Robin Hood scaled the castle walls to Lady Marian's apartments. Sir Guy had forced an entrance. Robin Hood was captured and taken before Prince John. He then demanded his right as a knight to fight Sir Guy. Huntingdon slew Sir Guy and was then bound to a pillar to be shot to death by ten arrow-men. Just as the archers were about to let their arrows fly, a shield dropped over the form of Huntingdon in time to save him. It was the shield of King Richard.

John was dragged from the throne, a prisoner. The Earl was released and then took Lady Marian into his arms.

CINEMA CHATTER.

SUPERB SCENES.

Movie Director Taken Aback.

When Douglas Fairbanks began his great new production, "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," his latest photoplay for United Artists release, the first scene shot was an interior, and Paul Dickoy, playing Sir Guy of Gisbourne, the villain, killed a man nine times. It all happened in Richard Corner de Lion's tent, on the road to the Holyland with the Third Crusade. This tent was an "all-drape set," combining the principles brought out by Gordon Craig in England, Max Reinhardt in Berlin and Robert Jones in New York—representing the world's greatest triumph of stage decorators. In spite of the fact that this set was forty feet deep, forty feet wide and twenty-four feet high, it was put up in two hours.

In starting this production, said Allan Dwan, who directed Mr. Fairbanks in this feature, "we felt much as we did when we went to the Grand Canyon several years ago to make scenes for 'The Modern Musketeer.' We didn't undertake to photograph the canyon at once—the magnitude appalled us. It was so vast, so big. So we played around the corals for the first few days, photographing scenes featuring the horses and mules. Finally we got up courage enough to take a crack at the canyon.

"That's the way it was in starting on this new spectacle. At first we thought we would crash right into one of the big scenes showing a thousand knights in armour lined up for a tournament. But this undertaking was so big that it staggered us. So instead we decided to photograph the scene in Richard's tent, which we figured would give us courage enough to try one of the big out-door shots showing the resplendent knights with their plumed helmets and flashing spears.

The magnitude of this feature is such that several months were required in which to "shoot" it.

COMING TO LIFE.

Author And His Characters.

John Russell, author of "Where the Pavement Ends," latest Rex Ingram production for Metro, was with Rex Ingram since the first turn of the camera crank and has several interesting things to report.

"There is probably no greater satisfaction," he says, "than that of an author who sees the creatures of his brain grow before his very eyes and become alive. It is the experience I have had during the two months spent with Rex Ingram in Florida. Mr. Ingram has revealed to me some of the uncanny skill with which he brings his stories to the screen, has visualized as I thought no other man could, the characters of my story. He has invited my advice, has thrashed out problems with me, has striven to catch the fundamentals of character and colour in a South Sea tale. And he has done it—beyond any hopes of mine.

"It has been a tremendous satisfaction for me to work with a man of Rex Ingram's ability and preeminence. He is touched with genius; there is no question in my mind of that."

Mr. Ingram adapted the story for the screen. Alice Terry and Ramon Novarro have important parts in this photoplay, which was filmed by John F. Seitz.

A FEW FACTS.

FAIRBANKS' PHOTOPLAY WONDERS.

Bigness Of "Robin Hood."

Something of an idea of the bigness and general scope of Douglas Fairbanks' latest photoplay sensation, "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," may be gathered from the summary of facts given herewith. For this last word in Fairbanks super-features, under a United Artists release, a host of engineers, architects, artists and artisans laboured for months before ever a camera lens was opened.

Twenty-two experts delved and studied in the necessary research work for accurate designing of the colossal sets.

Libraries the world over were ransacked by these experts for



A Scene from
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"

authoritative facts in ascertaining the historical data that all might be presented truthfully to the period.

Hundreds of workmen laboured three months to build the sets. One million feet, or approximately thirty-five carloads, of lumber were used in their construction.

The lumber, if laid out in board feet, would cover twenty acres of ground; if placed end to end would span a distance of about five hundred miles.

One carload, or about thirty tons, of nails were consumed in erecting the sets.

Two hundred and fifty tons of material went into the castle walls. More than fifteen acres of studio property are in use for the principal sets.

The King's castle set covers two and one-half acres and is 310 feet in height. The exterior is 620 feet long.

In building the castle 178,000 square feet of wall board, plaster board and button lath were required.

There are eight castle towers. If these towers were water tanks, each would hold 278,000 gallons.

The castle is surrounded by a moat, built from historically correct specifications, broad enough and deep enough to serve as a genuine barrier against the taking of this stronghold.

The royal banquet room in the castle is the largest room in the world, being larger even than the concourse of the Pennsylvania Terminal Station in New York City.

Eleven canvas pavilions were built each one forty feet in height. The muslin diffusing system—used to diffuse light—is bigger

AMATEUR SLEUTHS.

Trail Rex Ingram Film.

The innate cussedness of inanimate things was brought home very forcibly to Rex Ingram the other day, when a few feet of film for his newest production for Metro, "Where the Pavement Ends," got down off a shelf, metaphorically speaking, put on a hat, walked out the front door, and so generally hid itself that it defied all the efforts of director, assistant directors and so on down the list till it came to the very office boys.

It was only a very few feet of film, and many another director would have done without it. Rex Ingram wanted it, and he kept the wires hot south and west. Laboratory men and film cutters took vacations and turned amateur detectives. Sherlock Holmes, Doctor Watson and Craig Kennedy were present by the dozen. The film was traced and re-traced. If it had had fingerprints on file, they would have been used. Everyone found clues but no one found the film.

Finally, when it was almost definitely chalked up as "reported missing" and Mr. Ingram was contemplating a trip south on the rush, the film arrived, without notice and without comment at the Metro office in New York. All the amateur detectives were disgusted, but Mr. Ingram registered rapture unconfined. And the film is now definitely included, wrapped up and bound round with "Where the Pavement Ends," a South Sea story from John Russell's tale of the tropics, in which Alice Terry and Ramon Novarro have prominent parts. It was photographed by John F. Seitz.

than the combined "big tops" of the world's greatest circus enterprises.

The camera staff work from a platform built of selected spruce and airplane wire, with an area of forty square feet, weighs only 400 pounds, and can be assembled by four men in seven minutes.

Twenty thousand yards of heavy velvets and rich cloth material were used in making the 2,500 costumes worn by principals, players and extras.

More than one thousand wigs, each made of human hair, are worn by members of the cast.

More than one thousand pairs of shoes were required for the production, and but one pair could be made from the hide of one sheep. The entire stock of three tanneries was taken in supplying these hides.

Every weapon carried in the production was made entirely by hand. There are 2,000 spears, 1,500 swords, 2,000 shields and 500 daggers.

Saddles and trappings were made for hundreds of horses, all hand-made and hand-sewed.

In making an exact duplicate of the standard used by King Richard I. in his Crusade to the Holy Lands, 300 pounds of iron were necessary.

An army of 10,000 extra people is being employed in various scenes at various times.

The prodigious use of hand-work on all effects in "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," is not a careless extravagance, but serves to illustrate the absolute authenticity of the production, for in the period depicted machinery was little used, metals and almost all materials being worked by hand.

Commencing Monday, July 28th
at usual times.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Sensational Success

"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"

with a cast including

Blanche Sweet, Lillian Gish,
Dorothy Gish, Mae Marsh, Robert
Haron and Henry B. Walthall.

also showing
the second really good Chinese educational
picture

"SAFETY FIRST"

produced by B. A. T. Company.

THE CORONET.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

First Played For Small Salary
And Now Draws \$10,000 A Week.

Douglas Fairbanks, creator of "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," a United Artists release, made his debut on the stage at the age of seventeen years and the first thing he did was—Shakespeare. In support of that sterling exponent of the Bard of Avon, Frederick Warde.

It is not easy to imagine the vigorous Douglas moving to the slow tempo of most Shakespearean plays, but he did it, and so well that it led to better things for him. The salary he received in those earliest days of his career, being very inconsiderable, was equally inconsequential. But, the weekly wage which followed as a consequence is very consequential—\$10,000 a week consequential, forsooth. No other actor ever made such a pecuniary leap and no other actor ever emerged from the land of oblivion to win such an extensive and intensive fame as this great star can claim.

After he had reached the exalted position of one of the most popular stars of the speaking stage, and had won fame as the hero of such memorable triumphs as "Hawthorne, U.S.A.," "He Comes Up Smiling," "The New Henrietta" and "The Show Shop," he made a very important discovery, namely: that there had come into existence another form of dramatic expression which afforded a wider latitude, a more unlimited scope for his talents—motion pictures. The realization of the possibilities of this new art came to him as a result of his witnessing an exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation." David Wark Griffith's unforgettable masterpiece of the screen.

"I had already come to feel somewhat cramped on the stage since I was bound on the north by a brick wall, on the east and west by wings and on the south by the proscenium arch, and the moment I saw what Mr. Griffith could do with a camera, I knew the field of cinema was more suited to my talents," Mr. Fairbanks says.

Inasmuch as he is inherently and instinctively a man of active deeds, Douglas lost little time in getting into the new-found field and Mr. Griffith was equally as active in embracing him as a promising newcomer. All hands were

soon upheld and all expectations justified, because in his first picture, "The Lamb," Fairbanks scored a triumph which left nothing to be desired. He at once took his place at the head of the ranks and he has been increasing his lead ever since.

In the last few years he has been the idolized hero of many screen triumphs and his last two releases were no doubt his greatest successes. His characterization in "The Mark of Zorro" set a new high mark and his version of "The Three Musketeers" was just about the most positive success of all cinema history. These two masterpieces placed the star at the pinnacle of his success as the world's foremost exponent of romantic drama.

NOTED PLAYERS.

Starred in Fairbanks Picture.

So far as personalities are concerned, filmdom is a land of surprises. It is difficult to tell who is who since the costume drama has come into its most popular vogue and has caused a marked shifting around in the casting of pictures. People who have been in the background for a long time are coming prominently to the front and conventional types are retiring rapidly from their eminence. Take "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," a United Artists release showing at the Coronet Theatre. Douglas Fairbanks, the star and producer of this biggest of all romantic photoplays, made some wide departures from traditions in selecting his supporting cast for this most ambitious film of his brilliant career; and, consequently, there are many anomalies in the personnel of the delineators of the various roles.

Wallace Beery, creator of sneering braggarts and vicious men in general, has the heroic role of King Richard Coeur de Lion in this super-production. He has become the defender of right, the same right he has been trampling on so ruthlessly in his customary villainous screen characterizations. He may appear as a blustering, swashbuckling type, with huge and primitive appetite for beef joints, but he is, nevertheless, quite on the square with the heroine and the other virtuous individuals in the story.

Allan Hale is another "heavy" who has turned his back on past wickedness. He plays the part of Little John, Robin Hood's aide-de-camp in his exploits of valour. Like Beery, he, too, is concerned in the redressing of wrong rather than demoralizing truth and justice as he has done in so many films.

One of the more interesting transformations is that of Enid Bennett, heretofore associated chiefly with the roles of the neglected wife in modern society stories. She plays the Maid Marian in "Robin Hood" and on the silver-sheet she presents a veritable portrait of a glorious princess, belonging to an age when men were supposed to fight for women instead of quarrelling with them.

This part is quite opposite to the types of clinging, helpless wives such as Miss Bennett has been evolving so successfully and now in her delineation of tremendously brave womanhood, she seems at her happiest best.

HISTORY'S PAGES

Contain no other story so thrilling as that of the crusaders; no figure so gallant as the intrepid 'Cœur de Lion.'

TALES OF OLD ENGLAND

Include no other legend so inspiring as that of

ROBIN HOOD

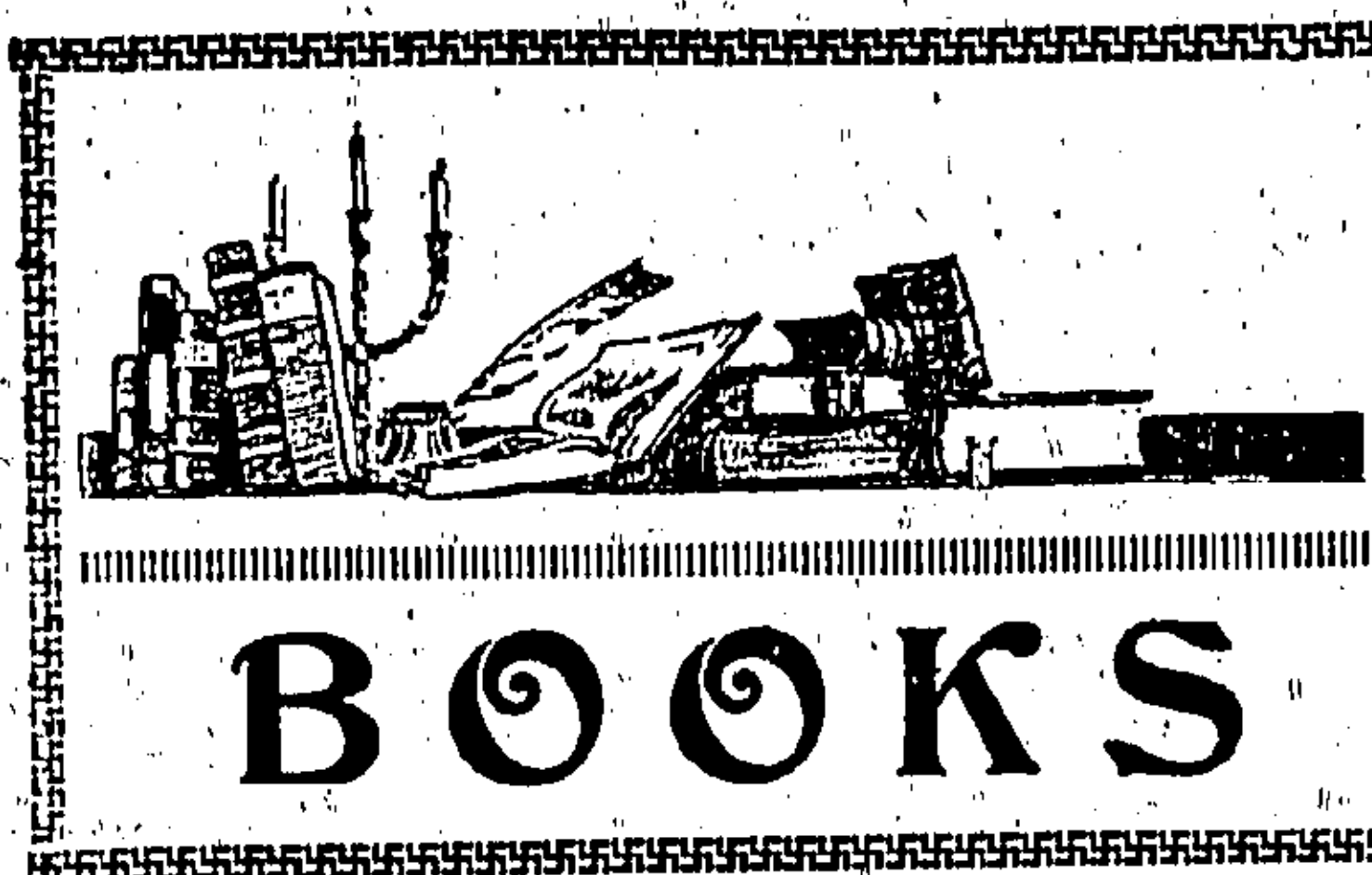
BLENDED TOGETHER

In a superb picture, they interest, amuse, and more—educate.

A more magnificent production has never been made, a sweeter romance never known!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT

THE CORONET



BOOKS

A METAL OF ROMANCE AND MYSTERY.

(A Review by J. D. B. for the China Mail.)

This is a book that ought to be of direct interest to those of us living in this part of the world. It tells the interest lies in the fact that there is to be found in England today a romance number of articles of domestic use, candlesticks, fire-grates, fenders, etc., made of an alloy originally imported from Canton in the latter half of the eighteenth century. This alloy, known in Cantonese as Pak-tung or Pak-tung, in the National Dialect, is familiar to students of works on the commerce and chemistry of the latter part of the eighteenth century, as well as to metallurgists—but as the author has pointed out, who imported it into England, who manufactured articles from it in this country, and for what purpose, are matters which were sold remain a mystery, though there are good reasons for assuming a solution which may or may not be confirmed by subsequent research.

The romanization of Pak-tung should be Pak-tung in the Cantonese dialect and not Pak-tung as the author gives it. During the eighteenth century Pak-tung was commonly known among the Westerners as Tutonag, a name corrupted into Tuton and Tuton. The unfortunate feature about this misnomer is that it has given rise to many erroneous statements regarding its origin, composition, qualities, etc. And the book under review represents the first attempt that has ever been made to clarify our mind of the various erroneous views as to what Tutonag was and is, what is the

proper name and composition of the Alloy called Pak-tung, how and when the name Tutonag came to be applied to it. Such constitutes the central theme of the book, which comprises of less than one hundred pages accompanied with some 20 excellent illustrations of Pak-tung articles now found in Museums and elsewhere in England.

If the writer may digress, though by no means irrelevant to the subject, it strikes him as rather strange that Chinese students studying here and abroad, who have submitted for their graduation, these a fine array of submissions on China and the Chinese, have never thought to tackle this interesting theme. The writer is reminded to cite here the instance of a Chinese girl student in the United States, who even undertook to analyse the noted Chinese Preserved Egg and submitted the result of her researches as a thesis for her graduation from the school of chemistry. But it she had hit upon Pak-tung, she would surely have found it a far more profitable and pleasant subject for research. And she would also have had ample materials in the United States, as the author of the book under discussion tells us that "the United States should prove a good hunting ground as many excellent examples are known to have gone there in recent years." Of course, some credit is due the young lady who took all the pains to analyse the Preserved Egg for us, if for nothing else, at least to convince the Westerners that despite its age or antiquity, it is perfectly wholesome to eat. At all events, it sets at rest the mind of sticklers for pure food law.

After all is said and done, the author has far from exhausted his subject of Pak-tung articles. There is much research to be done in relation to the element of romance and the charm of mystery asso-

ciated with their Eastern origin and the secret of their making. Pak-tung, White Copper, or as it is more correctly described as Nickel Brass, as distinguished from Hwang-tung, yellow copper, or brass, apparently attracted the attention of the Westerners in the early days, when Canton was the principal port in China, because it is very hard and tough, and is not easily corroded. It is in consequence of this power of endurance that the existing articles in England owe their remarkable state of preservation. On this point, the author has this to tell us. "They are seldom if ever found bent, dented, scratched, or damaged in any way—and bearing in mind the neglect a good many of them must have suffered, this is a good proof of the alloy's power of endurance." Another remarkable feature of Pak-tung or Pak-tung is that it is easily cleaned, and when well polished will retain its brilliancy for a much longer period than silver, brass, or copper. Still another property peculiar to Pak-tung, the author says, is the "clever, bell-like ring it gives when struck. This is a distinctive musical sound, and is a sure test confirming its composition." The base of a candlestick is a convenient subject for experiment.

These are the merits of Pak-tung that doubtless commended itself to the East Indians, several hundred years ago, thence found its way to Europe and later used for the manufacture of utensils in accord with English requirements and taste. In illustrating this point, the author has furnished some beautiful plates, showing Pak-tung fire-grate, fire-irons with Pak-tung handles at fenders at Ankerwyke, and Chinese Pak-tung tobacco water-pipe—early 19th century. It is of particular interest to note that more Pak-tung candlesticks than any other articles are found among the illustrations. Here is another bit of evidence that the West, though now the great teacher of the East, has ever been eager to pick up valuable hints from her in things of practical utility as well as in thoughts that illumine the mind. The writer does not think there is anything wrong in that, only one ought to remember the source from which one gets water to drink, as a Chinese proverb has it.

"Tutonag and Pak-tung" by Alfred Bonnin, published by Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford.

SOCIAL HISTORY.

Readings in English Social History (Cambridge University Press, 16/-), which consists entirely of quotations from contemporary writers, contains many vigorous descriptions of bawling, of which the following is the best:—

The bears were brought forth into the court, the dogs set to them, very fierce both the one and the other and eager in argument. If the dog would pluck the bear by the throat, the bear would claw him again by the scalp. Thus with pucking and tugging, scratching and biting, by plain tooth and nail on one side and the other, such expense of blood and leather was there between them, as a month's licking (I mean) will not recover.

It was a sport very pleasant, of these beasts, to see the bear with his pink eyes leering after his enemy's approach, the nimbleness and watch of the dog to take his advantage, and the force and experience of the bear again to avoid the assaults; if he were bitten in one place, how he would pinch in another to get free; that if he were taken once, then what shift, with biting, with clawing, with roaring, tossing and tumbling, he would work to wind himself from them; and when he was loose to shake his ears twice or three with the blood and the saliva about his face, was a matter of a goodly relief.

Thus, Master Robert Lancelot, to be quite fair to our ancestors in this matter, the editor might have quoted the indignant protest that John Evelyn wrote in his diary a century later, after witnessing the baiting of "a gallant horse." He drew the line at horses, as Lord Bunsby draws it at dogs.

It would be easy to take any one of a hundred other subjects ignored by the history books and trace it from Carthage to Queen Victoria through this admirable collection of "readings." Eating, for instance. At the court of Henry II, they fared but poorly:—

Aspiest or a soldier attached to the Court has bread put before him which is not kneaded, nor leavened, made of the driest of beer; bread like lead, full of bran, and unbacked; wine spoiled either by being sour or mouldy—

thick, greasy, rancid, tasting of pitch and yapon. (Peter of Blois) have sometimes seen wine so full of dregs put before noble men that they were compelled

REVIEWS OF A RHYMER.

"Perissa" By S. P. R. Mais. (Grant Richards.)

Perissa was a naughty jade. According to the quondam poet. And here, we're very much afraid, She may be good, but doesn't show it.

An up-to-date Perissa, not to mention Two other girls, demand our best attention.

Three girls and one unlucky man. Natural sequel strained relations. We sympathise with Julian. His are the major complications. Unfair to one (in odds) we may declare three.

'Tis hopeless—with the unfair three a fair three.

"The Flying Draper." By Ronald Fraser. (F. Fisher Unwin.)

Codling is the flying draper's name. No dashing hubbards, we would swear. Will ever win a quarter of the fame Awarded to this draper, who can claim

Proficiency in volleying his frame Take a Crystal Palace rocket through the clear fold air. Convenient, I think you will agree, If each of us could wander through the sky.

One could pay a flying visit to Pore. And return again to London after tea.

How exceptionally fortunate to be An extraordinary draper with the power to fly.

—R. W.

rather to filter it than drink it, with their eyes shut and teeth closed. The beer at Court is horrid to taste and filthy to look at. On account of the great demand, meat is sold whether it be fresh or not. The fish one buys is four days old, yet the fact that it stinks does not lessen its price.

We begin to understand why St. Thomas a Becket turned ascetic and took to drinking water. That was in 1160. By the sixteenth century all the chroniclers were complaining that the English were eating too well, to the ruin of their digestions. Our beer was then as good as any in the world, and no other country, says a foreign visitor, "affords such luscious as England hath." What a change is there!

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW, by Stephen McKenna (Thornton Butterworth, 7s. 6d.). This novel marks the last of the "Sonia" series in which Mr. McKenna has endeavoured to paint the picture of our social life just previous to the war, during it, and immediately after. The present volume deals with the beginning of the reconstruction period, and is the best story Mr. McKenna has written since Sonia itself. The death of O'Kane in a riot at Westminster is an excellent piece of vivid, tense scene-painting. Decidedly a book for the library list.

THE TARNISHED WOMAN, by Vance Thompson (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.). Thrills and melodrama woven round the love story of Andrew Torpichen, an American millionaire and Lavinia Boyd, the mistress of the Russian Prince, Kurokin. Torpichen induces Lavinia to leave Kurokin, and eventually marries her despite the machinations of the sinister prince.

THE PIPERS OF THE MARKET PLACE, by Richard Delann (Thornton Butterworth, 7s. 6d.). The author of "The Dope Doctor" has here deserted South Africa for the English countryside, period round about 1870. Her new book is packed with detail in accordance with her elaborate method, but it is exceedingly well done. In Malvin Babby, over 6ft. high and of corresponding physique, she has created a very striking heroine, whose moral qualities are in keeping with her magnificent stature.

THE SEX FIELD, by Heywood Brown (Putnam, 7s. 6d.). A delightfully humorous book by an American author who might be better appreciated over here than he is. The story is lightly constructed around the marriage of a "high-brow" girl to a famous baseball player, who captivates her by bringing off a magnificent catch. It is as amusing a book as I have read for some time, and the humorous thrusts, though shrewd, are never unkind. A book full of chuckles.

LONDON RESTAURANTS, by The Dinner Out (Geoffrey Bles, 2s. 6d.). A useful little book which surveys the merits of many of London's celebrated restaurants, and contains much useful lore on the subject of wines, cigars, hors d'œuvres, etc. Several of the chapters are reprinted from "The Dinner Out" and "The Evening News." An ideal companion for the would-be gourmet.

BITS FROM BOOKS.

Mr. Ferdinand Kosky does not correspond in physique and manner with the traditional conception of a Sussex Squire. He is a little swart man of great breadth, with curly hair and with pneumatic hands, suggestive as to their shape of bananas in the bunch. Thomas Blundy, viewing this gentleman for the first time, and being ignorant of his social standing, and having drunk excessively of gin and cider, became afflicted with a sudden sickness and did a strange thing. He snote Squire Kosky in the mouth, saying: "I dunno 'oo you be; but you got a face want 'tun."

Albert had two failings. He drank beer and he thrashed his wife. "What is the good," he often said, "of having a wife at all if you can't do what you like to her?" "Lose us all," by A. Neil Lyons (Thornton Butterworth, 7s. 6d.).

Whisky was a spirit unknown to private houses in the haughty Mid-Victorian days. It was looked upon as a cheap and vulgar intoxicant mainly in favour with hairy-legged, red-headed savages in kilts.

An Irishman who fell off a ladder complained that "it was not the fall that hurt him at all, but the sudden stop at the bottom." "Old Days and New," by Lord Ernest Hamilton (Hodder and Stoughton).

A NAMELESS MAGAZINE.

Queen's College, London, which was opened by F. Denison Maurice in 1848, has set out on a literary career with a magazine, of which No. 1 appears this month. Its special claim to distinction is that all the titles having been used up, we assume it appears at present with a large query mark in the place where the title ought to be. Among the names so far suggested are, "The L.S.D." and "The Goal." Would not "The Try" be more modest?

on the subject of wines, cigars, hors d'œuvres, etc. Several of the chapters are reprinted from "The Dinner Out" and "The Evening News." An ideal companion for the would-be gourmet.

SCREENLAND

LAURA LA PLANTE.

REAL HARD THREE-YEAR BATTLE.

The story of Laura La Plante is one which is interesting to the countless thousands of girls everywhere who dream of success in motion pictures.

Miss La Plante, star of "The Dangerous Blonde," the comedy drama coming to the World Theatre to-morrow, has been in pictures three years. During that time she has never stopped working hard and has found opportunity in small ways all the time.

It might be said of this newest Universal star that she has never met with a "big opportunity." That is, constantly alert to the possibilities of her work, she has found so many tiny chances and utilized such a large proportion of them that her rise has been gradual and constant rather than a sudden meteoric jump. She was signed by the Universal Pictures Corporation a few months ago to star in feature productions over a long term, thirty unfeigned leading roles for that organization.

She started as an "extra" three years ago as much from necessity as from any artistic ambition. She wanted to achieve success in some way and family financial reverses made it imperative that she go to work in some capacity. She never found "extra" work extremely distasteful, because she saw in every day's work some little way in which she could bring herself more and more to the attention of directors.

Finally, Universal put her in one reel comedy leads, then two reel westerns and eventually into leading roles of five reel features. Her last leading rôle was with Reginald Denny in "Sporting Youth" and following this she was made a star.

There was nothing sudden about it—she simply worked consistently for three years, had talent, and beauty, and learned to take advantage of every twist of fate; especially in many of the Hoot Gibson productions.

Supporting her in this production, which Robert Hill directed from Hubert Pomeroy's Arrows Magazine story "A New Girl in Town," are Edward Hearn, Margaret Campbell, Eve Sutherland, Philo McCullough, Frederick Colby, and Arthur Hoyt.

Hill also directed her first starring vehicle, "Excitement."



JOHNNIE WALKER

BIG PRIZE.

"THE FOURTH MUSKETEER" COMING.

A big prize-fight, with two husky middleweights battling for supremacy, is one of the features of "The Fourth Musketeer," starring Johnnie Walker, coming here soon. Walker was opposed by William Scott, noted ring athlete.

The fight was fought under regulation Marquis of Queensbury rules, in an official twenty-foot padded ring with the usual referee, seconds, trainers, time-keeper and representatives of the press present.

A regular howling, shrieking mob of six hundred fight fans was hired to sit in the audience and "root."

Eileen Percy plays the leading feminine rôle opposite Walker in "The Fourth Musketeer" with the supporting cast including Eddie Gibson, James McElhern, William Scott, Aggie Herring, Edith Yorke, George Stone and Lucy Donahue.

"The Fourth Musketeer" is adapted from H. C. Witwor's well-known story of the same name, which appeared recently in the Cosmopolitan Magazine and is filled with that inimitable humour for which this prolific author has become famous.

The keynote of the picture is

"ALIMONY."

PICTURE WITH A FINE CAST.

Grace Darmond, Warner, Baxter, Bobby Miller and Clyde Fillmore head the cast of "Alimony," A. T. Locke's domestic drama, pictured by P. B. Q., which is shown for the first time at the World Theatre.

While Miss Darmond is well-known to the American film fans as a skilled actress of exceptional charm, Miss Miller makes her first screen appearance in the United States in this picture.

This English actress has a European reputation as a Shakespearean artist, and has come to this country after a long tour of Africa and the continent with three English productions, "Polly With a Past," "The Edge O' Beyond" and "The Little Damsel."

"Alimony" deals with a wife's struggle to save her husband from the degrading influence of the wealth which she herself has helped to bring him. As his income increases, little pleasures that formerly interested him prove dull and he seeks new pastures. Striving as long as possible to prevent the impending disaster which the wife foresees if her interests, and her husband's continue to diverge, Marion Mason finally decided that a separation is the only thing that will bring her husband to his senses.

He accepts the outcome philosophically, and continues his reckless course. From a distance his wife watches him approach the brink of disaster. Then, in a remarkable denouement, she comes to his assistance at the crucial moment, fanning into flame once more the love which had actually never died.

James W. Horne, who directed "Alimony," is a director of noted ability, having made "The Hot Tent," which was considered one of the season's best pictures. "Alimony" is the third production he has directed for the Film Booking Offices under his long-term contract.

YOUTH and optimism and it depicts the love story of a romantically inclined young American who stops a fake robbery, with himself as the hero, to win back the flagging love of his wife, who has used his success to get into the social whirl.

Commencing

SUNDAY, 27th. to TUESDAY, 29th.

THE

DANGEROUS BLONDE

featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE

with

EDWARD HEARN

A KNOCKOUT-OF

FUN and THRILLS!

The indiscreet love letters of her daddy started the trouble—and her devastating dimple and wink did the rest!

IT'S A RIOT OF HIGH-SPEED THRILLS, ROMANCE AND ACTION, SWIRLING AROUND THE CABARET AND SOCIETY LIFE OF GAY NEW YORK.

Right up-to-the-minute! The modern girl at her speediest! And Laura La Plante is simply dazzling—delicious—immense!

WORLD THEATRE

—THOUSAND ARE TALKING ABOUT IT—
—MORE THOUSAND ARE PAYING IT—
—STILL MORE THOUSAND WANT TO SEE THE TENSE DRAMA BEHIND THE VITAL SUBJECT

ALIMONY

A SHRIeking ADMONITION TO A CAREENING, JAZZ-ORAZED WORLD.

On with the dance! Lithe young bodies hugging, toddling, shimmying—faces fastened together in the sweeping passion of a kiss—eyes glassy with towering ecstasies!

A stupendous drama of the jazz-crazed generation—rushing—roaring—pitching onward to a terrific climax and vibrating throughout to the tinkle of glassware—the snort of trombones and the whang of banjos—

One solid mile of shouting, shrieking warning—a warning against the pleasure-craving hosts of Humanity who reckon not the cost of their unrestrained excesses—a warning that will go ringing down the corridors of time to halt the coming generations!

SEE IT! DRINK IN ITS MONUMENTAL MESSAGE!

LAST SHOW

AT THE **World Theatre**

The Sweet Girl Graduate



GRADUATED RUFFLES IN CONTRAST WITH A WIDE RIBBON



A COMBINATION OF NET LACE AND GEORGETTE CREPE



BY BARBARA WINSLOW

PHOTOS BY JOEL FIDLER



THE TRIMMING ON THE UNDER BODICE MATCHES THE SHIRT



YOUTH MEETS THE SUELLY'S DRESS WITH REAL CHARM

Boyish Lines the Prerogative of the Junior in Every Day's Activities — Camp Apparel a Factor.

MATURE fashions may find much that is advancing in the fashions of youth. On the other hand youth may borrow the fashions of maturity and wear them with a most selective charm, for so are the modes of the one in rapport with the modes of the other. Designers seem to be finding the junior of great interest, for while the keynote of her appareling must be first of all suitability, a wider colour range and a greater diversity in lines is possible, since youth wears colour not only gayly but with a certain assurance of becomingness, and her slimmest presupposes both slender and bouffant lines. The modes for the age between childhood and young womanhood—the age we call "the between"—are reassuringly simple, yet they serve to conceal the awkward growing period that is, to say the least, most difficult. And the models designed for both the junior and the high school graduate are a true expression of chic and jaunty smartness, of what may be aptly termed the "same" of youth.

Graduation Brings The First "Trousseau."

The young girl's interest in her graduation attire is akin to that of the bride in her wedding trousseau, for like the bride, she is opening the door to a new life. If she is a junior, her frock may mean the first evening gown as well as a graduation dress, and it is the first true expression of her individuality. It may be that the class is to graduate in white; it may be that colours are to be allowed; or it may be that a certain uniformity of line, material and expense is to be followed. But whether the dress be cotton or silk, the colour white or some preferred shade, the cost limited or unlimited, there is no doubt of the interest the choosing and wearing will excite.

Certain fabrics, usually of the sheer, dainty type, are the logical choice for graduation. Loveliness is imperative, but so, too, is practicality, and the ideal material is the type that may be satisfactorily cleaned, laundered or dyed, when it has reached a stage where it may be no longer worn as it is. Georgette voile, and crepe de chine, while their initial cost may be more, are materials of the type that give excellent service from the point of view of wearability, and both dye excellently well. If a colour—such as maize, turquoise, coral or a soft green—or plain white is used, a dress may be dipped a deeper shade, when soiled, then dipped a second, and even a third time with great success, its lines or trimming being changed with each dipping so that it will be wholly unrecognizable.

The usual model for this purpose is simple in its fashioning, and there are few modes that are denied the young girl. Her frock may be simple and straight of line or follow the bouffant mode with full skirt and narrow bodice waist. Tiers, flounces and ruffles, denied to so many mature figures, become her greatly, and she may wear trimmings of tucks, hand-work, fabric flowers, lace, pleats and ribbons with the assured feeling that they are most becoming. Lace, a primo favourite with the senior mode, is equally favoured by the junior mode, being especially smart as an edging for ruffles and flounces, or to entirely fashion the ruffles. There is no trimming lovelier and none that is more in keeping with the fabric and spirit of the graduation frock.

Picturesque Little Models Prove The Mode.

Tulle is no longer the prerogative of the ballet, but has found a place in

the youthful mode, its dainty crispness gracing both the graduation and the dance frock. The pictured frock of this material is nothing less than the very essence of youth, with its satiny, sleek underskin and its petalled overskirt. The satin ribbon forms a giraffe that ends in a chou of the tulle, and a new "sleeve" treatment is achieved by the flower stop at the shoulder. Lace and satin ribbon form the sole ornamentation of the model in Georgette crepe, that has three rows of lace, rather, three in a row, separated by a deep tuck of the material. The lace trimmed under bodice is in keeping with the trimming on the dress, and the giraffe of satin ribbon affords a needed contrast.

Lace and Georgette again combine to charm in a dress that never be called anything but simple, yet has no trace of plainness. The scalloped hem edge boasts three lace ruffles that are repeated again just below the waistline, which is defined by a double row of lace. There seems to be an attempt to strike a note of individuality even in the sleeveless type of gown, and the usual bare look is, somehow, relieved. Ruffles of the lace perform this grateful service in the pictured model. In another model net is made an ally of lace, and Georgette, the latter finely coloured. This frock is a fine expression of the bouffant mode, the front panel made of sheer net and lace, the latter matching the narrow lace ruffles on the skirt and at the neck and sleeve edges. A wide satin sash of the sort that deserves the name of sash and is not a substitute—completes the picture.

A rather more mature model—one that will surely become a dance frock—has a skirt made entirely of ruffles, graduating, too, since they are wider at hem than waistline. The bodice is uncompromisingly plain—only youth could wear it—and the sole trimming is of the bow and flower motif type. It will be readily seen that while there are variations, there is a type of frock that best becomes the sweet girl graduate. While Georgette seems a prime favorite, so far as the chosen models are concerned, other materials are very generally in use, and for the inexpensive graduation frock no fabric is as lovely as sheer voile, for it is soft and adaptable, where muslin has a mind of its own.

But After Graduation There Are Other Days.

But graduation day is not the only day in the calendar of youth. When the vocabulary and salutary have been said and the well-won diploma has been awarded, a chapter has been closed with another about to begin. And the summer trousseau of "her who has graduated" will contain delightful frocks of tulle, pongee, flowered silks and printed chiffon and crepe de chine, of fine linen, voile, flannel, gingham or crepe—as the occasion is festive or ordinary, sports or work-a-day. The jumper dress is a favourite with youth, for it means a fascinating array of separate blouses of the tailor-made, easily laundered sort. The cape costume is another favourite, for there is something about the jaunty swing of the former that appeals to the youthful fancy.

Coats of invisible or "shadow" plaids; twill cloths in budger, tan or poppermint green; plaid novelty materials; with pipings in plain colour on cape and collar; and real English top coats are all as beautifully tailored and finished as the models designed for maturity, and there is a wide choice of silk braids and stitchings, tuckings, bands of contrasting colour, gay



RIBBON EDGED NET MAKES THIS FROCK DETAIL FROCK

pipings and linings, when it comes to trimmings. It is a very generally accepted fact that whether the frock be of gingham or chiffon, of simple or complicated lines, the workmanship is fine, and there is little difference in the details of making between the garments of mother and daughter.

Practical sports clothes, whether one's summer includes a real camp or is spent at the shore, are a necessity in every young girl's wardrobe, and they are worthy of the most careful consideration. They are built along jaunty, trim, shapely lines, and include tweed knickers; sleeveless Norfolk suits of linen, tweed or jean; middie and full-pleated bloomers; or plain shirts and middies to be worn inside the knickers. It is a question of personal taste and comfort—the choice, but that some such outfit will be included in the wardrobe for hiking and other active sports or for work-a-day camping is certain. It is a far cry from the laces and Georgettes of graduation day to the tweeds and linens of outdoor sports, but not so far that the cry may not be heard.

DID YOU KNOW—

THAT fringes of silk or ribbon-zone make panels on afternoon frocks and form pointed tiers on the entire skirt of evening gowns? They also form borders on both skirt and gown. THAT the smartest silk holiday is clocked, and the newest clocks are jacquard, woven in brocade effect in

THE CHIFFON FROCK.

IT is a vogue—the chiffon frock, no doubt about it. It is the dance frock fashion for to-day and the to-morrow that is summer, and this exquisite material is interpreted in many lovely ways, expressing youth in its soft folds. Its texture, while fairy-like, is firm; its colour loveliest when flower-like or pastel shaded; and it is adaptable to practically every mode. There are printed chiffons; floral chiffons; wood-black and two-hued chiffons; lace-trimmed, lace-voiled and ostrich-trimmed chiffons; all loveliest, all most desirable, according to their fitness to the individual need.

Chiffon makes the straight line frock or the bouffant frock, and it is equally lovely in the ruffled frock. Chiffons in the new shades of banana, orchid, silver gray, mist blue and Rose of France wear large embroidered flowers and have matching scarfs, embroidered too; are trimmed with riple flounces of lace; whirl circular flounces; or combine two or more lovely shades of a single colour. Ostrich, a popular dance frock trimming, is lovely on this fabric and the ostrich bow is accessory to the chiffon frock mode.

self colour? Morocco, down, gun metal, ambr and nude are the colours. THAT the famed "sport ensemble" is a vogue? It consists of sleeveless jacket, straight and snug fitting at the hips, and pleated or paneled skirt. The two pieces may be worn separately.

THE "TRIFLES" LIGHT AS AIR OF FASHION

WERE one to preach a fashion sermon on the accessories of the mode, the little things that accent personality and emphasize the true theme of the costume, there would be a reasonable doubt when it comes to the correct text for the discourse. For in its own particular place and relation, each separate detail seems first in importance, and there is the utmost of fashion virtue in a clever costume necessary, no matter how small or insignificant it may seem. And this particular season, when one hears much of the "tailored" and the "boyish" modes, there is no lessening rather a quickening, of interest in the trifles that assure perfection.

It may suffice for the time, however, to dwell on beads, which are not confined, as one may think, to any single type of accessory, but extend to many, and sweep everything before them in their course. Hearing the word one may think of the necklace of beads; the bag of beads; the bead-trimmed bag or frock; of any one of a dozen of things into which this simple little bit of composition may enter, bringing in its wake not only gay colours, but individuality. The bead has been responsible for the elimination of costly jewelry from the scheme of things, so far as the average woman is concerned. She has come to depend on costume jewelry instead, the type that may be worn with the costume, for which it was purchased, then cast aside, with no irreparable injury to one's pocket book.

All costume jewelry is not made up of beads—far from it—but beads first lent the touch of colour that costumers found so effective, and straightway the vogue for costume jewelry was born. It was in the hair on the arms, on the shoes; it brightened the dull frock, the strictly tailored, mannish walking suit; and scintillated on gorgeous evening apparel. The fashionable woman is wearing long strings of large beads—a fashion that is Chinese in origin, for ropes of beads are part of the costume

of the Chinese Mandarin. Crystal beads, in long necklaces and short, choker strings that have "drops in collar" style, are vogue, and contending for popularity with the artificial pearl necklaces, we have the strings of pearl and crystal beads. Many longer necklaces of various colours, beads have carved pendants depending from them; metal filigree with beads or imitation semi-precious and precious stones appear on dark frocks; and black, huckle beads alternate with crystal rounds and vice versa.

There are metal filigree bracelets, set with coloured stones, slavo link and bangle bracelets, and the flexible, stone-banded bracelets that bring out the colour in the costume. Earrings are everything from the flat ear buttons to the long drops that depend from the ears and reach almost to the shoulders. The Czech-Slovians, noted for their beautiful work and designs in jewelry, have revived the old-fashioned garnet pieces, and their offerings include necklaces, earrings, bracelets, pendants and brooches of really exquisite loveliness, and the real reproductions are as fine as the originals. Flexible jewel-studded bangles, one means imitation jewels, of course—jewelled combs; slipper buckles; jewelled fobs for the tailored mode; and odd, barbaric pieces of clever design; all come under the general head of costume jewelry, and their cost is very trifling to the fashion of colourful beads.

For many seasons now, we have had the beaded bag as a lovely part of the hand bag mode. There is really nothing in fashion more truly beautiful than a picture or tapestry bag woven of fine beads, and to the French we must give credit for the loveliest of them all. There are three generally accepted types of this handbag fashion—the pouch with drawstring; the envelope, and the bag that depends from a metal frame, two of them appropriately illustrated. All three have their admirers, though just at present the envelope and the "drawing" types seem to be favourites over the third.

The popularity of the envelope type is attributable, perhaps, to the popularity of the under-the-arm bag that has been so popular for several seasons past. It may be square or oblong; large or small; gay or dull of tone; but it is finely woven and delicately patterned. Its texture, though not its pattern, is very like the "drawing" bag in the illustration. Following the all-beaded bag we have the model of fabric, interestingly beaded or embroidered, or both in combination. It may be silk or velvet, and beads may make a solid pattern or form only a tracery, but it is a worthy substitute for the beaded bag, and some prefer it to the latter. And whether the bag be all of beads or bead-embroidered, it is a proof positive—which no one can deny—that beads have a place in fashion, especially in fashion details.

OF WHAT—A VEIL.

OF delicately fine nets in hexagonal or square mesh, in black, brown, and navy or two-tone effects, with embroideries in many colours on dark coloured grounds. Of great beauty in their trimmings, especially when chenille, cordoned, chain-stitch or all-over embroideries are the decorative motif used. Lace forms a border for many of the trimming veils.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER THING.

THERE is always a reason for a revivals, survivals—though they are not always the fittest—and things wholly new. There are reasons, too, for sensible things, for senseless things, and things for which there is neither rhyme or reason, apparently. If we do not go into these reasons deeply, then it is because we do not stop to question our likes and our dislikes, but these self same reasons are bound to prove of interest if brought to our attention in a concrete way. It is fascinating, and restful, to turn away from the beaten paths of fashion, once in a while, and consider the source or the inspiration of the whimsies of the mode, whether they compel our admiration or interest us not at all.

Hardly an necessary—unusual though it be—but has a reason for being; hardly a fashion but may be traced back to another period or another land or people. Briefly, then, let us go out into the highways and byways of fashion, forsaking, for a time, the beaten paths, and study reasons and sources. We were bored to death with things Egyptian—their vogue attributable to the discovery of a tomb in Egypt—with scarabs, sphinxes and mysterious hieroglyphics, so designers sought another land of colour and richness of design and re-introduced China to us. Promptly we transferred our allegiance from the one to the other, then forgot the one.

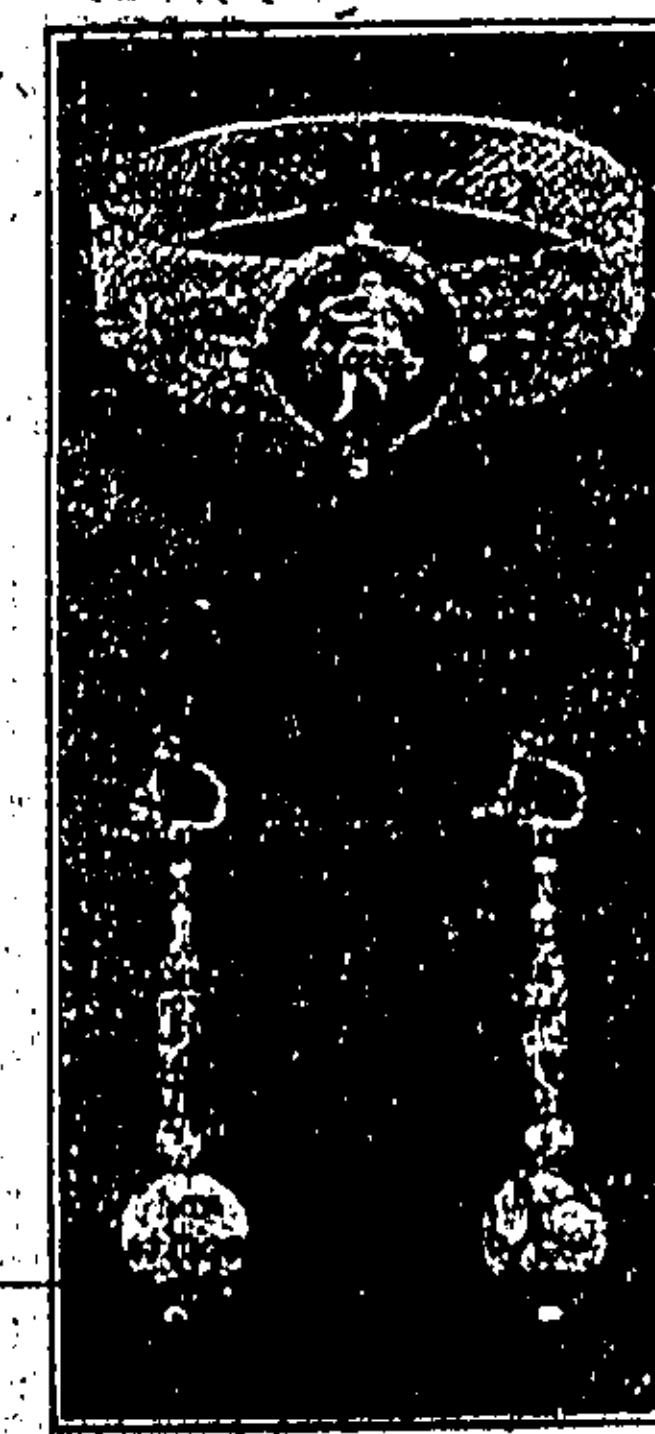
Fashion goes by contraries, for fashion is a business, first of all, and were there no change, there would be no business or fashion! After a season of brilliant colours—a season of black, and a happy absence of colour tragedies—the law of contrast. Variety, too, is a factor, and when we are about to accept the straight-line silhouette of the exclusion of any other, the modes of 1830, of 1850 and the Second Empire are revived. Spain gives us lace—it is always fashion there; Persia and the countries of the Far East give us embroideries; Rembrandt gives us a certain shade of green and Whistler a subtle combination of black and brown, or red, black and brown.

When it became style to wear as many bracelets as was consistent with one's strength fashion was hard put to it to meet the demand, and someone thought of the slave links and put the "dead" into an ornament, and it has been adapted to the job and the necklace and the handbag. The 1830 and 1850 fashions in dress influenced hair dressing and hats, and were responsible for increased interest in earrings—so does one fashion make another.

Fashions of a century ago—revived—have popularized the gauntlet glove with decorated cuff, and the idea of wearing short glove with a short sleeve followed in order. The familiar reason for it all is the need, or shall we say demand, for change. It keeps designers and fashion producers constantly on the alert to meet that demand, they search the pages of history, the galleries of museums; the apparels of far-off countries; and the customs responsible for that appareling. One fashion leads to another, since details and accessories must be consistent. Many of the ideas are good—and stay; many are senseless—and pass; and thus it is that fashion lives.



Beads Have Extended Their Interest To The Under-The-Arm Bag, The All Bead Bag Remains.



A Filigree Bracelet With Rock Crystal Medallion. Drop Earrings Of Green Gold With Maltins.

LASSO and BOLEADOR AS Weapons of War



GAUCHOS ON FOOT "BALANDO" (HOLDING) A WILD ANIMAL BY THE LASSO, WHILE FOLLOWING BY.



A YOUTHFUL GAUCHO OF TO-DAY



HOW GENERAL ORIZ WAS MADE PRISONER



THE INDIAN TWO BILL BOLEADORS

Two Formidable Weapons of the Gaucho of South America—Used in Both Peace and War—Daring Feats With the Lasso.

[BY H. WALLER.]

THE Argentine gaucho has ever been famous for his dexterous manipulation of the lasso and of the less known boleadoras as a means of capturing the wildcats or steers of his native pampas, but the fact that in the course of his country's struggle for independence he converted these common tools of his trade into formidable weapons of war, and that on more than one occasion the fate of an important engagement has been decided—and the nation's destiny thereby possibly changed—by the unerring aim of one of these children of the desert is not so generally known.

In the use of the lasso the gaucho is a perfectionist. The foreman who chances to witness a day's work among the gauchos of the remote districts of the Republic is invariably impressed by the wonderful dexterity the gaucho displays in what may be termed the "throw" of his lasso, but if he should be privileged to watch one of the gauchos throw with which the day's proceedings are quite likely to conclude he will be staggered at the nonchalance with which a taciturn veteran of the

pampas will perform some feat in which the slightest error of judgment on his part may mean a broken neck for the captured animal, or for himself, or both.

The "Tiro Cruzado," and is performed as follows:—From a corral in which a mob of unbridled colts has been shut, a given number, including a particularly wild one, are driven to the open "campo," and their headlong flight converted into a furious stampede by the yells and the whirling lassos of the assembled concourse. The gaucho, who is stationed to the right of the corral gate, is the presumably mounted upon his best horse, since to use an animal not endowed with great speed and a fine mouth would be to court disaster. Once the four or five colts, including the wild quarry, embark on their mad rush for the open plain, the gaucho sets off in pursuit, always keeping well to the right of his victim (which is not necessarily upon the outside of the flying quincette), and when by dint of a furious burst of speed he has brought himself within the range of his whirling



lasso he throws it in the usual way, the wide-open loop falling round the neck of his quarry. Almost simultaneously a twist of the wrist is necessary to insure the noose closing high upon the neck of the captured colt and the "professor's" next move is to maneuver himself to the left of his prey before the lasso becomes taut, for the reason that, as the end of his lasso is attached to the stirrup of his saddle, he would himself become entangled in it if he failed to do so. It must be remembered that this has to be done while going at racing pace and he is expected to bring his captive to a halt without any jerk likely to injure it. Occasionally this feat is performed with a very thin lasso that would snap at once if subjected to a jerky strain.

The Lasso in War.

However, the gaucho's mastery of the

lasso does not differ so widely in its essentials from that displayed by the "artists" of other lands as to call for close description, but it is so complete that it is not to be marvelled at that he should have employed the lasso against his enemies in war when circumstances were propitious. The prowess of the chieftain Guemes and his band of gauchos who snared so many of their foes by means of the lasso is told not only in well attested documents but in the songs of the country people. Argentine history relates how in 1815, and in the years that followed, the Spanish troops fighting in the north of the Republic were literally decimated by the lasso, and upon such occasions as the gaucho troops succeeded in getting the Spaniards upon the run, the havoc wrought by its use was terrible. In point of fact, "sniping"

was then carried to a point of perfection not surpassed in the Great War of later days since the gauchos made a dead set at enemy officers, who were dragged off their horses or out of the ranks of the Spanish infantry by the snare. The horrible deaths of these men, dragged to their end at the heels of a mob of yelling gauchos, inspired a terror in the hearts of the common soldiers that frequently caused a panic of the wildest description. It is also related that in 1842 when the forces of General Oribe were lying siege to Montevideo, the French resistance—the city—was organized—a French Legion to assist in its defence and that on one occasion when this force was reconnoitering outside the city's boundaries it was suddenly attacked by a band of Oribe's gauchos who, springing unexpectedly upon the Frenchmen with

demoniac yells and whirling lassos, were off and away like a whirlwind with fifteen French officers helplessly dragged at the heels of their savage captors.

Throwing The Boleadoras. Mastery in the art of throwing the boleadoras is not so common but, nevertheless, a great many of the older generation of gauchos still possess it. The three heavy, hide-covered stone or leaden balls, suspended at the end of raw-hide thongs to a common centre, are put and pulled of the gaucho's regular equipment and are carried across the front of his saddle and across the withers of his horse. He uses a small size for catching ostriches and a larger size for wild horses, cattle or "big game" of any description. When pursuing a quarry he desires to bring to earth he swings the boleadoras, or rather, two of them, over his head, the third being gripped in his hand and when he releases them they fly with unerring directness for the lower extremities of the quarry which is brought to earth as soon as the thongs of the boleadoras wind themselves round its legs.

This method of capturing wild animals—the gaucho inherited from the Indians of the River Plate and, although the hide covered balls and painted thongs he uses are an improvement upon the grooved ball around which the Indians tied a raw-hide thong, they are essentially the same weapon. History records that a brother of the Spanish conquistador, Pedro de Mendoza, who was killed by the Indians, was first captured by a throw of the boleadoras which held

him a firm prisoner until his enemies could come up with him.

Capture Of Paz. And later—in the year 1820, to be precise—when Juan Manuel de Rosas, the future dictator of the country, was made Governor of Buenos Aires, he was opposed by General Paz, a soldier possessed of far greater military attainments than any of his contemporaries, and for that reason an opponent to be feared. Rosas sent forces to attack Paz in the province of Corrientes and it was while the latter was personally reconnoitering the enemy positions that his horse was brought down by a gaucho, whose fatally accurate aim probably condemned his country to many years of suffering under the yoke of the tyrant, who was thus enabled to hold prisoner his most formidable enemy.

A Romantic Story. A more romantic, though possibly less authentic, story is told of how an outlaw gaucho, fighting as a sort of free lance with the government troops sent to drive the Indians to the far south in 1873, spread consternation in the ranks of the Indians and virtually decided the battle that dislodged them from their principal stronghold on the shores of an immense lake, which is to-day a fashionable health resort of the country. According to legend, the gaucho in question had on a former occasion come into contact with one of the Indian chiefs who, confiding in the extraordinary fleetness of his horse, had allowed his enemy to approach too closely, and only escaped the noose of the gaucho's lasso by a timely "duck" to his horse's side—an escape that infuriated him, so he would be captor beyond measure. When the combat was at its height and when the Indian chief, mounted upon his swiftest pony and followed by his daughter riding another pony of the same breed, endeavored to make his way from the lookout point on the lake side to where his comrades were in battle, he was suddenly pounced upon by his erstwhile enemy, now thirsting for revenge. The proximity of the waters of the lake forced the couple to run the gauntlet at close quarters, and although the speed of their ponies would even thus have insured their escape, an unerring throw of the gaucho's boleadoras brought the couple's pony down and made him an easy victim to a relentless foe, who quickly dispatched him to a better world.

And legend further states that the Indian "princess" who then fought valiantly against her captor eventually became his loyal helpmeet and companion in adventure when they were pursued by the soldiers detailed to stamp out out-lavry in the district thus reclaimed from the milder ravages of the heathen Indians.

Uncle Sam's Work as a Prophet



CRATER OF BOILING LAVA, KILAUEA VOLCANO

Like the Magicians of Old, He Foretells Crops, Tides, Floods, Earthquakes, the Weather, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, and Even Volcanic Explosions.

[BY RENE BACHE.]

INCIDENTALLY to other duties, the astronomers of the Naval Observatory prophesy eclipses of the sun and moon. Also sun-spots, which, as recently discovered, have an important influence upon our weather. When sun-spots are many and big, our atmosphere is cooler, and violent storms are more frequent.

Prophecy was in ancient times the highest of professional accomplishments. Much is said about it in the Bible. Modern science has put it on a business basis, and at the present day a very important part of Uncle Sam's regular work is prophecy, in relation to many different kinds of matters which intimately concern the welfare and happiness of our people.

Forecast of Crops. Consider, for example, the crop forecasts issued by the government, which are prophecies pure and simple. As the dates appointed for such forecasts approach, commodity markets are in a state of nervous expectancy, because great values are at stake.

Crops are no longer supposed, as in ancient times, to be affected by supernatural agencies. The gods do not concern themselves with such affairs. But rain, drought, temperature, and bugs have very much to do with the prospects for wheat, corn and oats. Paid and volunteer agents of the Department of Agriculture all over the country are watching, and upon their reports are based the crop forecasts.

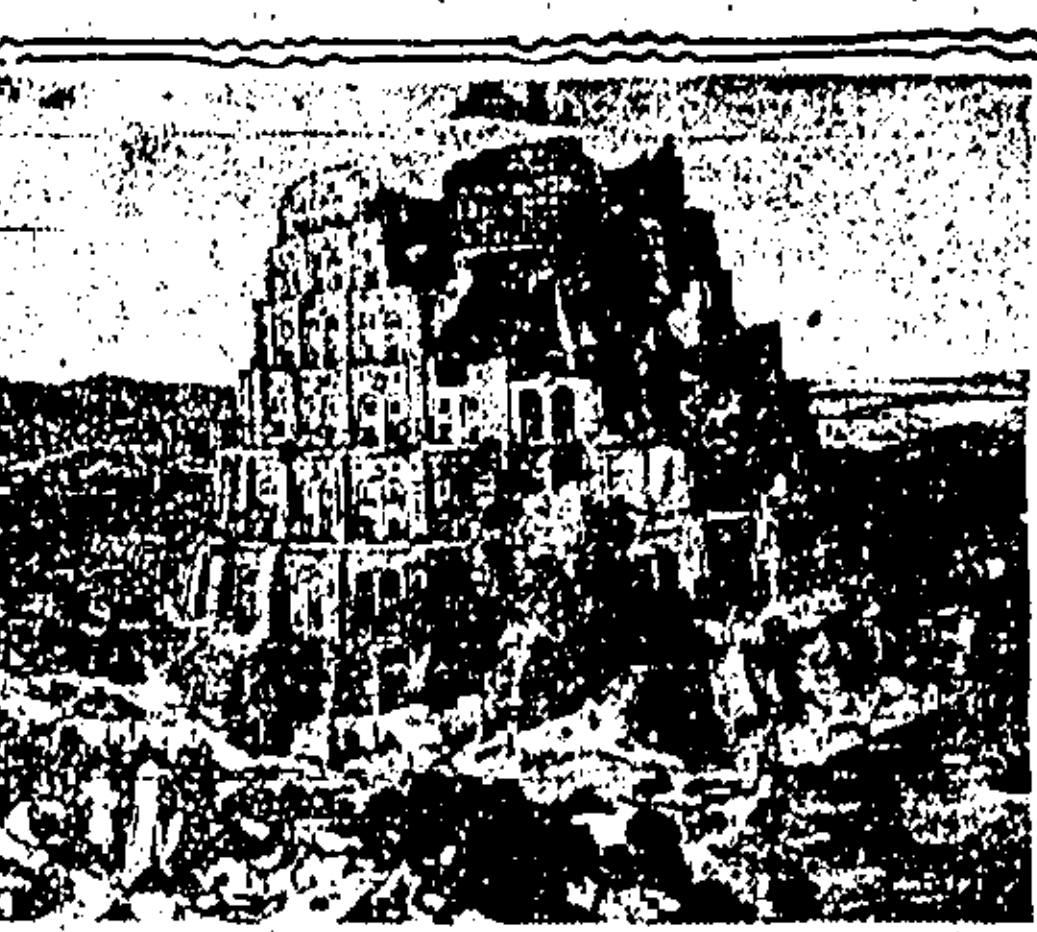
Of special importance is the cotton prophecy, which the market eagerly and anxiously awaits. It is prepared in secret, with utmost precautions against a "leak"; for advance news in regard to it would be worth a whole lot of money to speculators. At the time appointed for its issue a dozen Washington correspondents wait while seconds are ticked off on a watch—ready for the signal, given at exactly noon, to grab copies of the forecast and depart on the run.

Floods Foretold. The government weather forecasts are to some extent a matter of clever guesswork; but that can hardly be said of its prophecies in regard to the flow of streams. Advance reckoning of river stages is the most accurate work the Weather Bureau does, based as it is upon up-to-the-minute reports. Such reports, covering the entire drainage basin of a river, enable the experts in Washington to determine just when and how much that river will rise or fall.

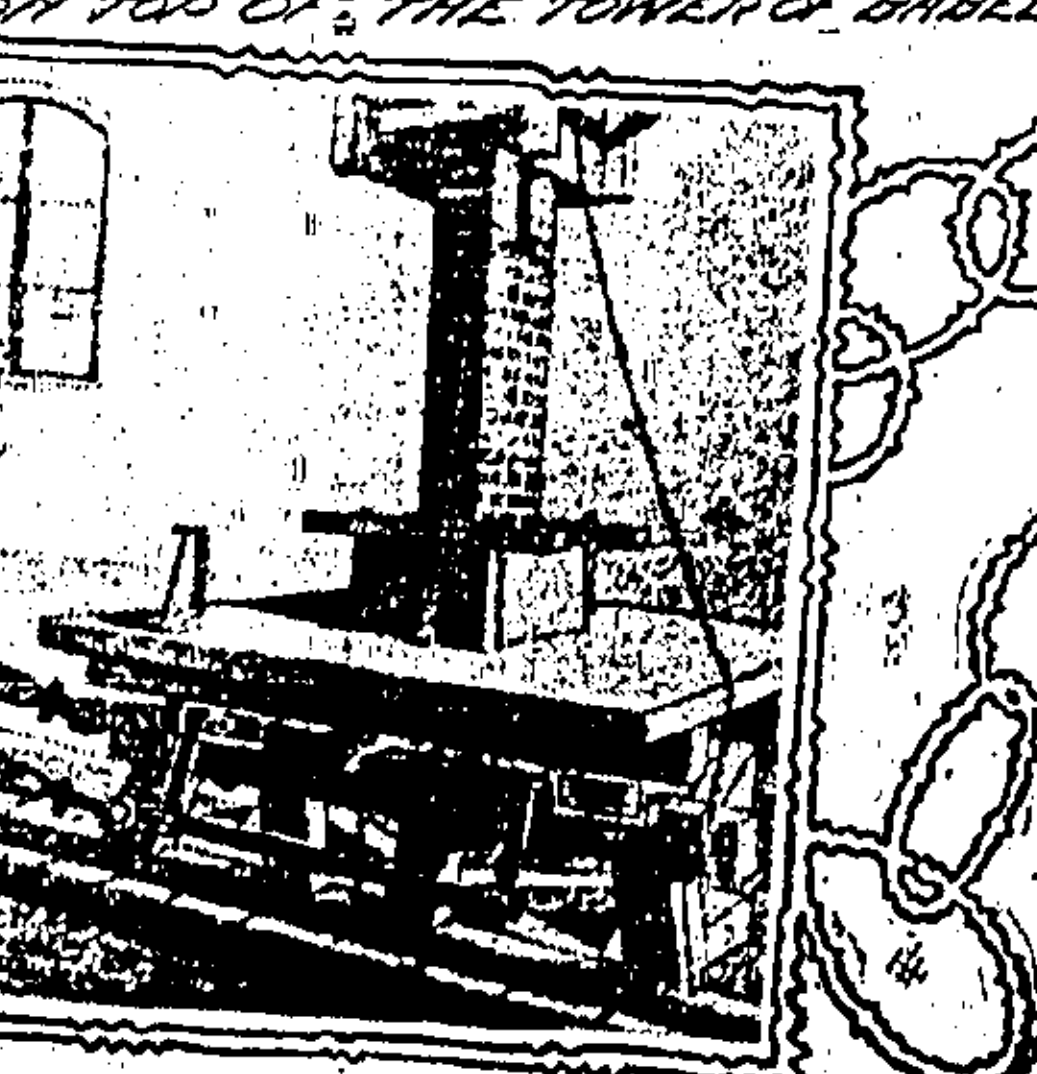
Prophecies of this kind are of special importance, obviously, when floods threaten. Notice of a disastrous flood, given days or possibly weeks in advance, may save many human lives and a vast deal of property. But, in ordinary circumstances, accurate forecasts of river stages are a big help to commerce, influencing movement of merchandise and particularly water transportation.

In olden times people spoke of the "gift" of prophecy, which its possessor owed to supernatural inspiration. Nowadays it is plain business, and has been reduced by Uncle Sam to such exact principles that his forecasts of the tides are, as one might say, manufactured products, being turned out by a machine in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

These tide predictions, published annually, cover two years in advance, giving with absolute accuracy the hour and minute of high water, and low water at every one of our seaports for each day during that period. If it were desired, the machine set for the year 2024, would forecast the rise and fall of the tides, a century from now with an exactness not less unerring; or it would do the same thing for a thousand years hence.



WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.



MACHINE FOR PRODUCING EXPERIMENTAL EARTHQUAKES

Earthquake Predictions. The business of prophesying earthquakes has been seriously taken up by our government, which, in co-operation with the State of California, is watching for possible indications of the coming of more trouble along the "fault line" that was accountable for the great disaster that destroyed San Francisco. Along that line for a distance of two hundred miles have been placed huge granite blocks, any considerable shifting of which would be regarded as portending another perilous slip of the rocky strata.

The Hawaiian volcanic goddess, Pele, is believed by the natives to have her residence in the crater of Kilauea. In like manner, on the island of Negros, in the Philippines, the crater of Mount Kanlaon is inhabited by a female divinity who, not content with throwing out vast quantities of burning lava at intervals, exhibits on occasions a special displeasure by sending forth immense swarms of grasshoppers to devour the growing crops.

Warnings Of Bad Bug Years. Grasshoppers are a frightfully destructive pest in the Philippines. In parts of our own West, plagues of them afflict the farmers now and then. But the government Bureau of Entomology has made a thorough study of their breeding habits, and the conditions influencing their multiplication, and is

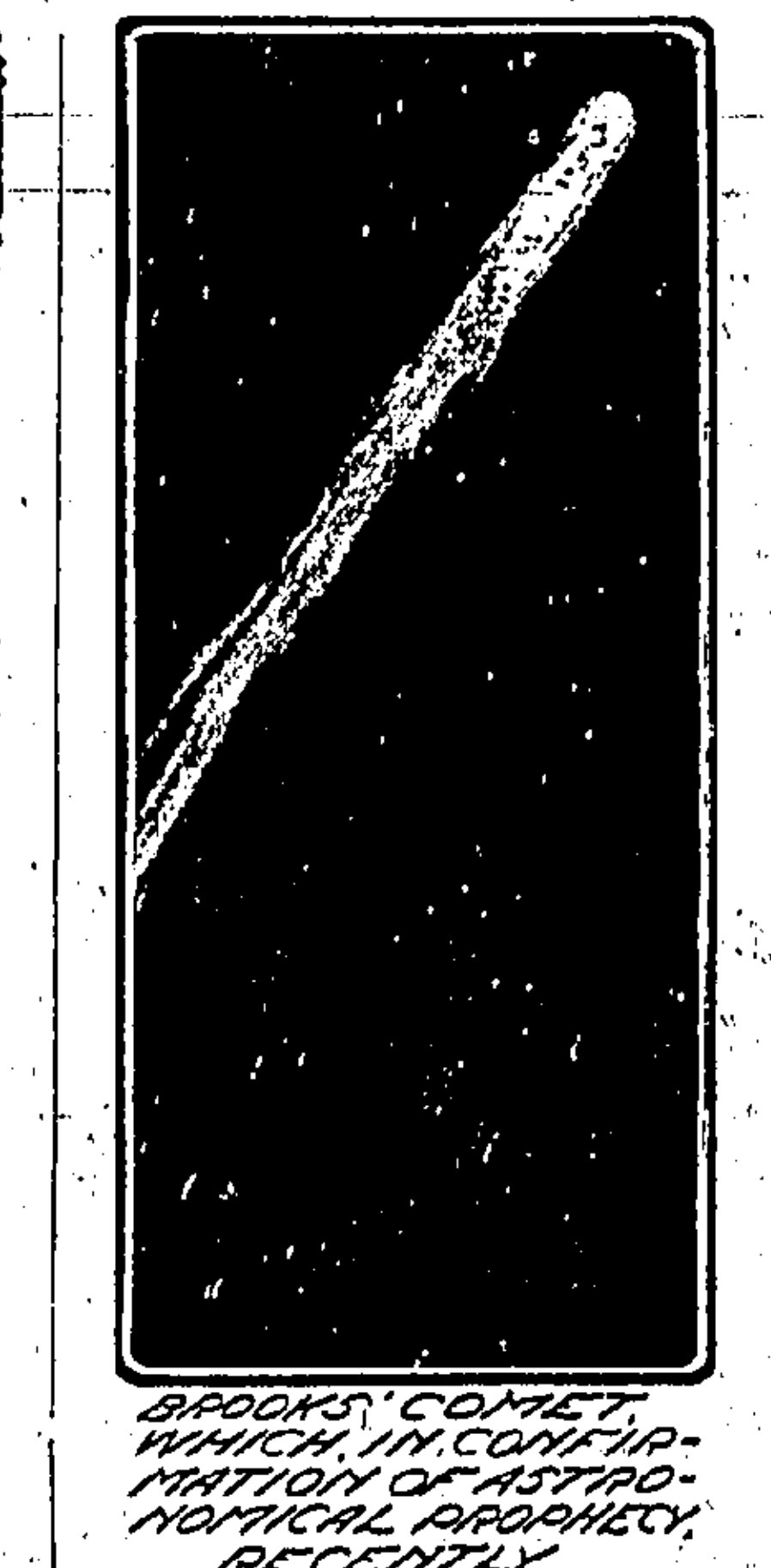


MACHINE FOR FORECASTING THE WEATHER

thus enabled to issue a warning forecast when a "bad grasshopper year" is in prospect. Similar prophecies are published in regard to certain other pestiferous insects—as, for instance, the "green bug," a species of aphid which has been known to destroy a single year, in Texas and Oklahoma, a quantity of wheat sufficient to make a thousand million loaves of bread. A warm winter followed by a chilly spring gives promise of trouble from the green bug.

The prophecies of storms and cold waves issued by our Weather Bureau have enormous commercial value, influencing among other things the shipment of perishable foodstuffs. When the storm flags fly, vessels are held in port, for safety. In expectation of a cold wave, greenhouse men start their furnaces. The weather is always watched with keen interest by everybody concerned with the purchase and sale of agricultural products, and it is one of the chief factors determining the rise and fall of prices.

Comets And Eclipses. The ancient priest-astronomers of Babylon and Assyria knew how to foretell eclipses with accuracy. Comets they regarded as direful portents, but they could not predict the appearance of those mysterious celestial wanderers. Our own star-gazing prophets at the Naval Observatory can do it, how-



COMET

ever, with absolute accuracy—at least in so far as the so-called "periodical" comets are concerned. These are comets which, having been captured by the sun, revolve about that luminary in elliptical orbits. Halley's famous one, which turns up at regular intervals of seventy-five years, is an example.

Our calendar is based upon observation of the stars. But the ancient Babylonians, who knew not the telescope, had a fairly accurate calendar. So likewise did the Egyptians in the days of the Pharaohs; and recently it has been discovered that the Mayas of Yucatan, long before Christ was born, had developed a calendar which correctly fixed the length of the year at three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days.

The most noteworthy architectural structures of the Mayas were stone pyramids, which were usually surmounted by temples. In ancient Mesopotamia there were many pyramids of that pattern, of which the Tower of Babel was one. The Egyptians filled in the steps of their pyramids with stonework, so as to make the sides smooth slants. Prophecy No Longer Supernatural. It is now thought that the most important object sought in the erection of pyramids—whether in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, or in Yucatan—was to determine by their shadows the length of the year. For upon that knowledge with incidental reckoning of the seasons, was based the advance notification of the rise of the Nile (in Egypt), and of dates for the planting and harvesting of crops.

TO-DAY IN CHINA: CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES.

The greatest difficulty that besets any action in China is the general misunderstanding of the situation which exists not only in England but in every other foreign country—with perhaps, the significant exception of Japan, writes Percival Landon in the "Daily Telegraph". It is not only that the nature, the habits, the preferences, the prejudices, the aptitudes, the limitations, and the traditions of the Chinese are so remote from our own. The ignorance of the foreigner, however well-meaning, extends also to the mere physical features of the country and the practical disabilities which prevent the application of policies that have proved of value in other parts of the East. A month ago the famous master of mechanical transport, Mr. Ford, gave it as his opinion that motor-cars would develop China quicker than either railways or missionaries. No doubt he had in his mind the benefits that have always followed upon the construction of roads in other unsettled districts. He may even have remembered that Lord Curzon once expressed his opinion of the civilising power of roads on the North-West frontier of India. Probably, if someone had pointed out to him that there were no roads in China, he would have replied with a Napoleonic gesture. "Then they must be made." But the fact remains that the construction of roads has already received the careful attention of every foreign committee or council concerned with the development of China, and that the practical impossibility of constructing them in the face of the apathy and even the hostility of the local inhabitants throughout the richest part of China has been deemed an insuperable difficulty. A good example of the manner in which even the main thoroughfares have been neglected and encroached upon is offered by the Imperial highway over the watershed between the Yangtze-Kiang and the basin of the Canton River. It is merely a paved path 2 ft. 6 in. in breadth. It barely makes its way between the sodden rice fields, turning at right angles ten times in the mile to avoid some jealously vindicated cultivation rights. But the old bridges are 12 ft. wide. Once there was a road wider still. Nothing can better illustrate the policy of traditional enmity that will fight tooth and nail against the machinations of the foreign devil if he tries to make his roads in China. The Oriental does not understand or want quick transit. One is inclined to doubt whether even the Grand Trunk Road would to-day be fit for motor traffic had the English left India twenty years ago. And the magnificent road that we gave to Persia from Quairat to Hamadan was rendered useless in fifteen months by sheer neglect except for pack traffic.

Roadmaking.

In the treaty ports and Peking, and so far in their immediate vicinity as it may be necessary to go for golf, or archaeology, or the purposes of the tourist, there are indeed fair to excellent roads, but it is not with the treaty ports that the present crisis is concerned. As an illustration of the temper of the Chinese in this matter, it may be of interest to recall the project of the motor road between Peking and its port Tientsin. Several years ago this scheme was inaugurated with no little enthusiasm. A beginning was made from the Peking end. The distance is not great—probably 110 miles—and the usefulness of such a highway was unquestionable. But years passed and the enthusiasm waned. There was little value in the road until it had reached Tientsin, and it is not improbable that the enterprise would have died of exhaustion long before it attained its goal had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Woodhead from the Tientsin end. As it was, the road was eventually brought into the river port, and its arrival was duly celebrated. But by that time the Peking end had ceased to be crossable. There was indeed a story that one intrepid American naval officer had actually made the entire journey, but as an experiment in Chinese road-making it was conclusive as to the chance of success elsewhere. Last year in Tokyo the sagacious of all Japanese statesmen, after a long discussion of the situation in China, and the possibilities of useful intervention there, suggested to me, as the deciding factor against the possibility of operations in the central provinces, that "there are no roads in China."

Nor is another aspect of the question to be neglected by those who believe that intervention is the right policy. So long as there was a central Government and an Imperial family, of which the members felt acutely the inconvenience of being driven from their comfortable palaces in and near Peking, it was possible to bring some kind of suasion to bear upon the authorities. But today every city within reach of the sea might be occupied by foreign troops without affecting the issue to any considerable extent. The strength of China is more and more seen by the Chinese themselves to lie in the country and not in the towns. I do not mean that the use of judicious pressure is not still within the power of foreign nations, but it can hardly take the form of joint expedition of Allied forces. Europe could without difficulty paralyse the seaboard of China. But thereby she would infallibly raise once more against all foreign activity the boycott which has recently been used with unanimity against the Japanese.

The Problem of Government.

It is in a policy entirely different from any crude military clash between the armed forces of China and those of the outer world that some hope of a peaceful unification lies. That Europe and America should retain within call a force not only sufficient to defend the clearly defined rights of their nationals in the treaty ports, but capable at the right moment of being thrown into the oscillating scale of Chinese hegemony is a truism. But nothing is less likely to bring about the peaceful solution of a problem that is of the first importance to Western civilisation than loose talk about the coercion of this chaotic republic. At the present moment the condition of China resembles that of Persia a few years ago. It was then useless to make any representation to the Teheran Government, because its writ did not run five miles outside the city walls. The whole of the non-desert area of the country was split up into mutually antagonistic tribal districts, and brigandage had become a habit rather than an occasional incident. The position is now better, but it is not better because of any intimidation on our part.

Sir John Jordan, than whom no saner or more experienced sinologist lives, recently summed up this aspect of the matter. "Without Chinese co-operation no effective or permanent remedy can be found for the ills from which China is suffering." If that be so, what, it may be asked, is the chance of the formation of any sufficiently influential group of Chinese politicians to act with foreign States whose assistance, especially whose financial assistance, China so sorely needs at this moment?

The two chief obstacles to a friendly understanding at this moment are, first, the growing and deliberately fostered antagonism of the younger school of Chinese to the increase or even the continuance of any form of financial control by foreigners over Chinese revenues; and secondly, the inveterate unwillingness of public men in China to assume responsibility. Of these the second is the graver difficulty, but it is useless to disguise the fact that in the South—which prides itself upon its larger political horizon and its undoubtedly greater political ability, and where, as I have said, the anti-foreign agitation has taken a form unknown in the North—this refusal to accept any further foreign control has become the shibboleth of a somewhat spurious patriotism. In the North there is far less actual opposition to the principle of foreign supervision, and had it only been suggested from the outset that any such control should be exercised by the League of Nations—in which body the susceptibilities of China have been constantly flattered—no serious difficulty might have arisen, and certainly it would not have assumed its present proportions.

Shirking Responsibility.

The unwillingness of public men to face responsibility is an impediment of another order. Reviewing the whole political field of China, it is impossible not to be struck by the almost universal tendency to shirk public responsibility in any form. It may be said that there is in all China only one exception to this rule, and it is beyond question that he owes to his intrepidity and to his willingness to face the result of his own

FLOODS IN NORTH.

SURTAX TO BE IMPOSED BY PEKING.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, July 25.

A Cabinet meeting this morning resolved in favour of imposing for six months on railways, telegraphs, postal services and navigation surtaxes in aid of the flood sufferers on the lines followed in 1920. The question of a navigation surtax was referred to the Shuwei-chu (Revenue Council) for consideration. It is understood that the Diplomatic Body is to be approached regarding the Customs surtax, which the Government also intend to impose.

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 25.

The "Financial Times" published a supplement devoted to the development in the plantation of rubber for industry. An editorial says the time cannot be very far ahead when all the rubber the world can produce will find ready absorption at an economic price.

COMPETITION IN JAVA.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Sir A. Strutt, chairman, expressed the opinion that the main cause of the poor success of the restriction scheme was not so much the refusal of the Dutch growers to participate as unrestricted native cultivation in the Dutch Indies, the competition of which was likely to become more formidable in view of the fact that the Chinese were supplying native producers with machinery.

Sir A. Strutt said there was authoritative support for the view that at 10d. per lb. native production could be largely curtailed, and a certain body of opinion believed that a year or two of rubber at 10d. per lb. would be the best chance of salvation for the European grower. The chairman opposed the selling agency plan, and said his hopes were fixed rather on new uses for rubber. He pointed out that the United Kingdom per capita consumption was only one-fifth of that of America. Therefore there was still room for propaganda at home.

actions and words the dominating position that he holds in the South. I refer, of course, to Sun Yat-sen. I hold no brief for this ungrateful adventurer. That he was at the root of the recent labour troubles in Hongkong is admitted. That his present action in Canton—cleverly chosen though the ground was—is merely another move in his anti-foreign propaganda is as certain. He is probably the most dangerous enemy that civilisation has to contend with in China. But it is idle to deny him the distinction of being a man of unlimited pluck and determination; a man who knows his own goal and shrinks neither from the means it requires nor the responsibility its achievement will entail. It is because in this quality he has no rival among his own people that Sun Yat-sen has become a factor which cannot be neglected, whether he is in power or a fugitive. He is a man, and had he had the opportunity that has been so fruitfully offered to his northern rivals there can be no doubt that he would have succeeded to more than the mere dignities of Yuan. The one thing throughout his career that he has lacked has been foreign recognition. He would probably not deny himself that it has been the sense of injustice that this refusal stirred in him which has been at the root of his anti-foreign prejudice and propaganda. He is said to have made the bitter comment that it was merely the existence of comfortable Legations in Peking which weighted the scale against him. That he does believe that the scales are weighted in favour of the north is obvious; and it would be to dwell in a fool's paradise to think that because, by the unauthorised action of one of our naval officers in 1922, he was saved from assassination by his own people he will, therefore, be in the least better disposed towards the British, who have on two occasions saved him from certain death. This fact is not the least of the difficulties to which I am now calling attention.

CHURCH NOTES.

PRESS AND PUBLIC.

That brilliant writer Miss Rose Macaulay has some interesting things to say in a recent article in the "Guardian" on the subject of "The Press and the Public."

After dealing with the "process of selection," which occupies a large part of the life of "the average editor" (the last phrase is our own), the persons of course does not exist. Miss Macaulay asks:—At which section of the reading public are the various items aimed? And do they hit or miss? How much insight that is, has the journalist into the minds of his fellow creatures?

There is of course some news of almost universal interest, which finds a response in nearly every breast. Of such a kind are informations concerning peace and war, earthquakes, railway accidents, and strikes, weather, food and Wembley. Of such a kind too is "More with rabies bites five cows," and such thrilling fragments from the world of marvels. Then there is the news meant for a section only—political and parliamentary news, foreign news, the public utterances of those who publicly utter and so forth. Even news of the celebration of marriages, and of the subsequent dissolution of these in courts of law, and such human stuff doubtless reaches the readers for whom it is intended. The human mind is, in many cases, a fathomless pit of sentimental sympathies, which is not for the cold and hard, such as the present writer to probe. Further I have even known those who read Leading Articles. Doubtless, all these things have their place, for the fact is that we, the public, are so beautifully tamed that we will read nearly everything that is offered to us.

But sometimes indeed often, the Press seems to agree that some item in the days' news is of such enthralling interest, so very amazing, that it must use up all the placards and nearly all the front page of every paper. In this category journalists seem to place crime and more particularly murder. "So-and-so in the Dock" they will blazon forth. "Amazing statements"—then will follow the story, sordid probably, vulgar almost certainly, scolding and unscolding, and so forth. Human drama, doubtless and probably melodramatic, but with no intrinsic interest. To fastidious and sophisticated minds, such stories, thus set forth, are merely an offence and a bore, to the sensitive they are also a horror and a tragedy. To simpler and robust souls the pursuit of such matter may be a pleasure. The journalists may be right. They cater after all for the simple, the vulgar, the robust.

Newspapers have us in the hollow of their hands, out of which we meekly eat; we are not particular. Warm Human Life Stuff—that is what the news-editor likes to give us. The same quality, perhaps, makes him an excellent and affectionate husband and father. It does not, unfortunately, make him, for those who have small relish for Human Life Stuff, an interesting or entertaining selector of the world's news.

Shall we ever be able to change him? He has always been the same. The earliest news-sheets were full of the same kind of sensational drama—wives poisoning their husbands, parents butchering children, and what not. Dis-mal and tedious stuff—has it to be endured forever?

Miss Rose Macaulay is writing stuff about London evening papers. We feel certain that she would be much more appreciative of newspaper work in our own colony, work which is conducted often under very great disadvantages.

The gospel for the 6th Sunday after Trinity is that portion of the Sermon on the Mount, in which, after the opening description of the Christian character in the Beatitudes, and of the functions of Christians as "salt of the earth" and "the light of the world," our Lord draws out the outline of the Christian Law. (a) The leading idea is the contrast of it, as a law of principle and of liberty, with the law of rule and restraint, which was "the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees." This contrast is illustrated (b) by the extension of the sixth commandment—from the deed of bloodshed to the thought of causeless anger, and the word of contempt and abhorrence. For the word "Raca" ("vain fellow") is a term of contempt; the words "Thou fool of utter condemnation and abhorrence"—not to be pronounced except with grave

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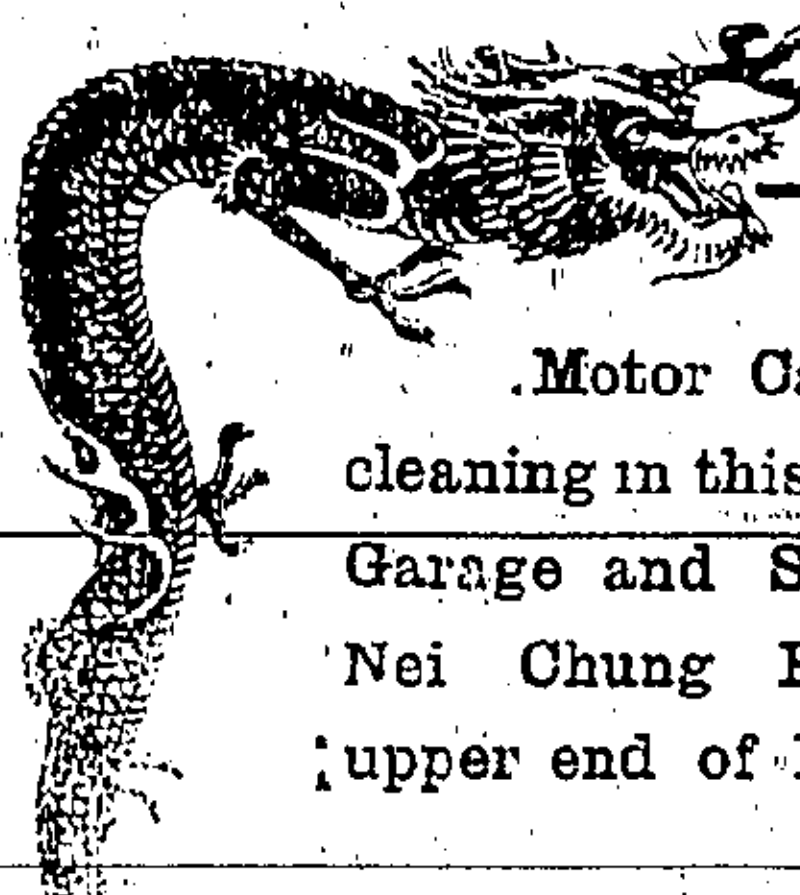
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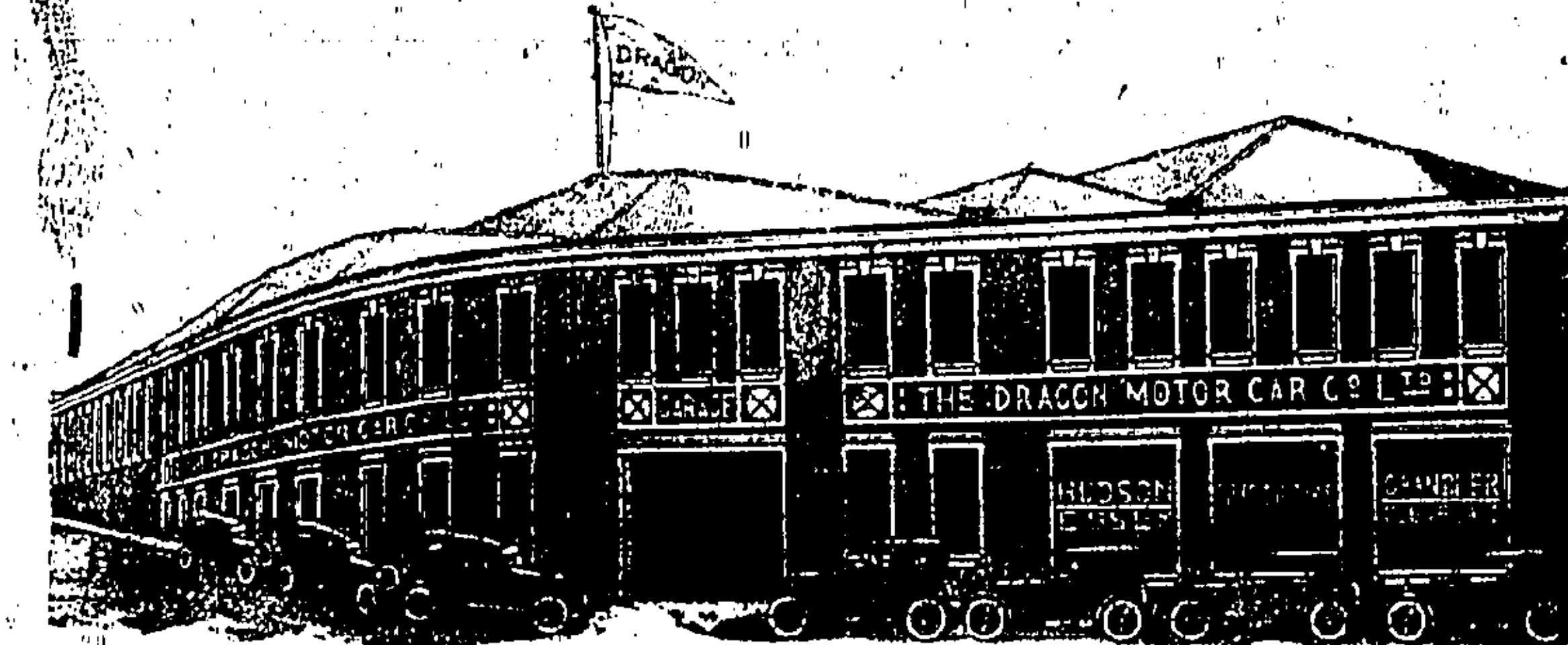
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GUN RUNNING?

FATHER AND SON UNDER ARREST.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 25.

Captain Cecil Atfield and his father were charged at the Mansion House with attempted gun-running between April 8 and July 2 last from the Thames to Russia. Both were remanded, bail being refused.

Counsel for the Commissioners of Customs said that the charge was made under the Arms Export (Prohibition) Order, 1921. The articles concerned in this case were machine-gun parts and mountings. A further charge was probable.

Counsel for the defence, when bail was refused, said the penalty under the charge was only a £100 fine.

Mr. Atfield, senior, repudiated liability, and had been headmaster of a London school for 40 years. Captain Atfield voluntarily made a statement to Scotland Yard some time ago, but heard nothing since. He was amazed to see in the papers that a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

OLYMPIAD.

EARL CADOGAN'S VIEW.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 25.

An official view of the Olympiad controversy is given by Earl Cadogan, Chairman of the Council of the British Olympic Association in a letter to the "Times" admitting that certain "fiery contests" should not be staged before temperamental audiences and stating that the executive of the International Olympic Council is now dealing with the regrettable incidents. He and others who witnessed the Games had reached the conclusion that the great Olympic meetings can, under the firm hand of the International Olympic Committee, continue to be carried on for the physical and moral advancement of all nations.

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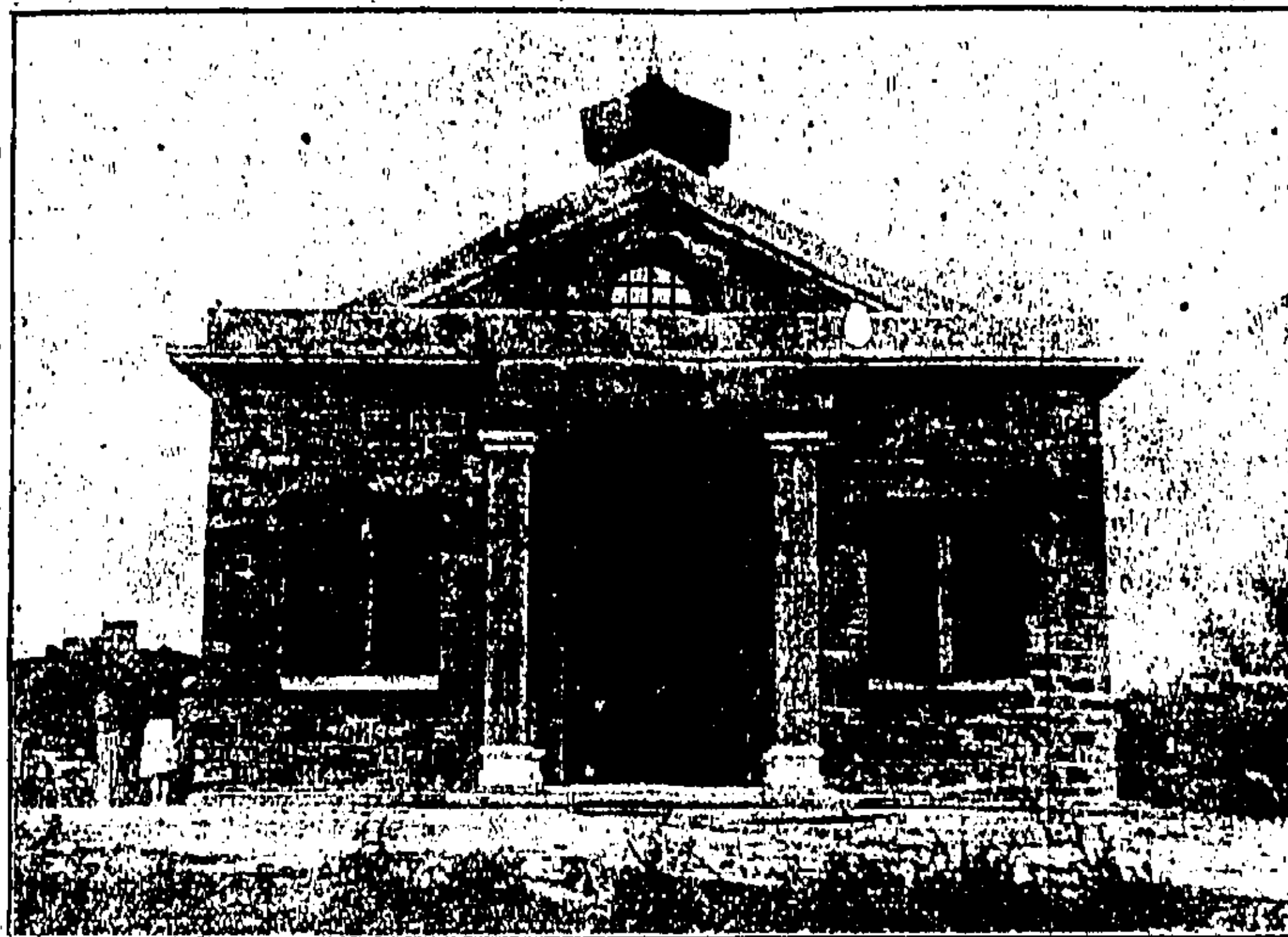


Photo by Mee Fong.

Block by Nam Sun.

This photograph shows the substantial new Assembly Hall which was opened at Cheung Chau last Saturday afternoon. The hall has been built as the result of a community effort and it was opened entirely free from debt.

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Photo by Mee Fong.

Block by Nam Sun.

Coming out of the hall after Lady Severn had performed the opening ceremony. Sir
Claud Severn will be noticed on the steps and near him is the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C.,
"Mayor" of Cheung Chau.

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Photo by Mee Fong.

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Shortly before Lady Severn arrived to perform the opening ceremony. Ladies Cheung Chau
residents discussing the new hall. Towards the left are the Kaifongs of the village.

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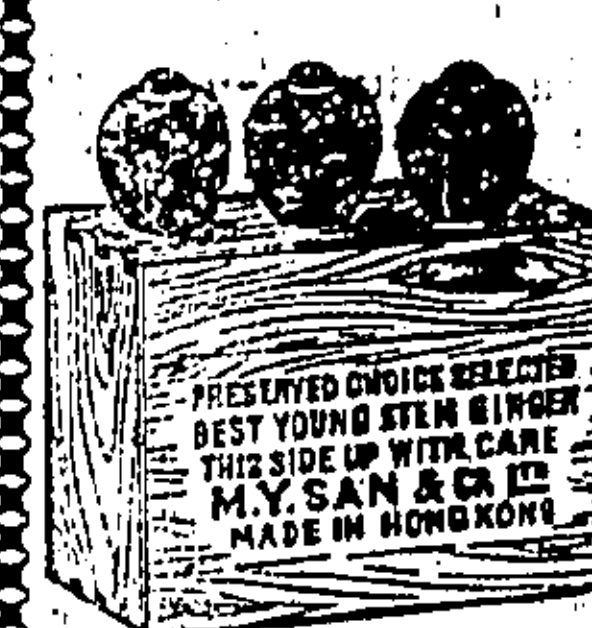
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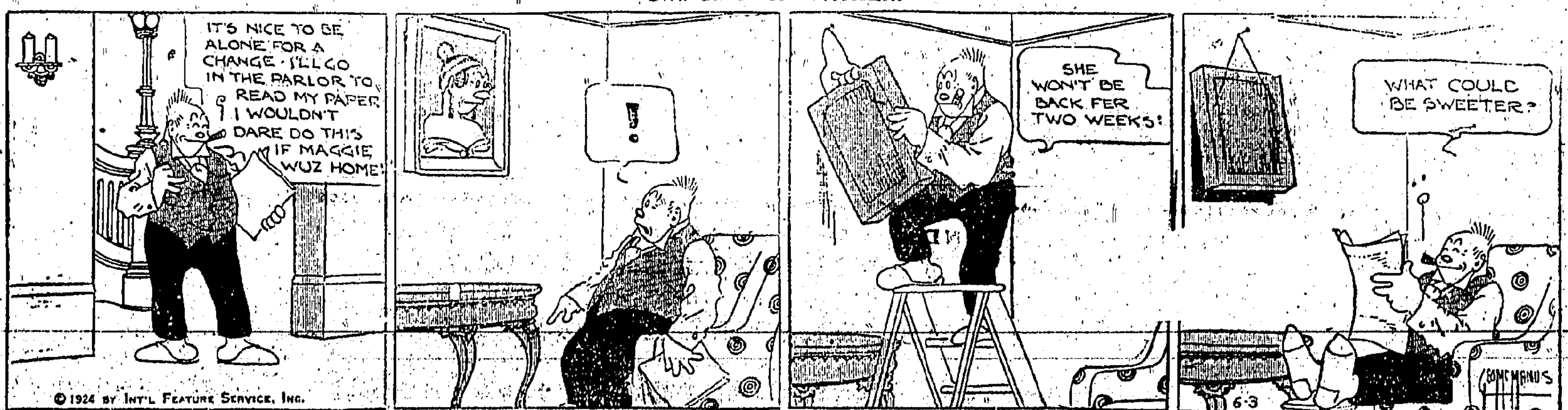
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